

U.S. plane into mysterious cloud

MOUNTAIN VIEW, California (R) — American scientists sent a high-altitude reconnaissance plane aloft Saturday into a mysterious cloud circling the earth to try to discover how it was formed. The cloud covers a large portion of the earth at a height of 17 kilometres and might be composed of debris and dust from an unrecorded volcanic explosion, scientists at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration research centre said. A spokesman said the plane took off from an air base in Kansas and the pilot was expected to spend more than six hours collecting cloud particles in a special canister suspended from one of the wings. The canister will be flown to California and scientists should know some time next week how the cloud was formed.

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Tonga bishop appeals for help

NUKUALOFA, Tonga (R) — Tonga's Roman Catholic Bishop Finau appealed Saturday for world help to victims of Cyclone Isaac which ravaged this Pacific island kingdom on Wednesday. Speaking in the capital, Nukualofa, before flying to inspect wind and wave damage in outlying islands, Bishop Finau said only a massive injection of foreign aid could restore the islands' shattered economy. The bishop, who has spent the past two days touring the worst affected parts of the main island, Tongatapu, said that more than 90 per cent of homes in the island's west were either destroyed or severely damaged. Three days after Isaac's devastating winds of 220 kilometres per hour the city's residents have cleared up the worst of the mess, but many are homeless, some sitting on the little that remains of their belongings.

Film comedian 'died of natural causes'

LOS ANGELES (R) — Police scoured a \$200-a-day hotel bungalow where the nude body of film comedian John Belushi was found on Friday, but said the 33-year-old actor apparently died of natural causes. A woman who was sitting inside the small bungalow garden when police arrived was taken in handcuffs to a police station for questioning but was later released. She was not identified. The Los Angeles county coroner's office said an autopsy would be performed later on Saturday. Mr. Belushi's films included *Animal House*, *The Blues Brothers*, *1941*, *Continental Divide* and *Neighbors*. Mr. Belushi, who was married and lived in New York, was staying in a bungalow in the grounds of the Chateau Marmont Hotel, used by many actors. His body was discovered by a friend who had tried in vain to reach him by telephone. Ambulance men said they believed Mr. Belushi died several hours before his body was discovered.

Sudan hits back at Col. Qadhafi

LONDON (R) — An official source in Khartoum Saturday ridiculed a Libyan threat against Sudan's government, the Sudanese News Agency SUNA, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, reported. SUNA asked the source to comment on an anti-Sudanese speech which Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi made at a rally in Tripoli on Friday. Col. Qadhafi had said his country might feel bound to intervene in Sudan if other countries, particularly Saudi Arabia, took action to support the government in Khartoum (page 8). The Sudanese News Agency quoted an official Khartoum comment on the speech as saying: "Qadhafi's threat will only draw ridicule from us. Qadhafi threatens Sudan with military intervention. But we are certain that our people... will teach Qadhafi, who is guarded by Cubans and East Germans, an unforgettable lesson."

Nigeria 'will not invade Ghana'

LAGOS (R) — Nigerian President Shehu Shagari has reassured a high-level Ghanaian delegation that Nigeria does not intend to invade Ghana to reinstate former President Hilla Limann, the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) said Saturday. "It is the rightful responsibility of Ghanaians to solve their own problems by themselves without interference from anywhere," NAN quoted President Shagari as saying. The Ghanaian delegation, which met President Shagari on Friday, was headed by Brig.-Gen. Joseph Nunoo-Mensah, vice-chairman of Ghana's ruling Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) and chief of the defence staff.

Turkey, Iran in trade talks

LONDON (R) — Iranian and Turkish delegations held talks Saturday in Tehran on economic cooperation between the two countries, Tehran Radio reported. The radio, monitored in London, said the two countries would study the possibility of broadening and developing cooperation in commerce, industry, banking and oil, with a view to drawing up an economic cooperation agreement.

Islamic panel to send envoys to Iraq, Iran

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia (R) — Islamic mediators trying to halt the Iran-Iraq war Saturday decided to send envoys to the warring capitals. Guinean President Ahmad Sekou Toure, who chairs an Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) peace committee, said the two combatants were prepared to receive the five envoys, who will travel to Baghdad on Sunday and Tehran on Monday. The emissaries will not be carrying any new peace proposals, but will try to re-establish contacts between the two sides. Mr. Sekou Toure told reporters. "But we are sure that the two sides will listen to us and allow us to lead them to the path of reconstruction and welfare," he said. Envoys from the OIC have travelled previously to both Iraq and Iran in an effort to end the 18-month-old fighting. But peace attempts have failed so far because of Tehran's demand that Iraqi troops should first withdraw from captured Iranian territory. The Guinean leader said "there have been important changes in Iran and it is necessary to have contacts with the new au-

thorities." He did not elaborate, but was apparently referring to changes in government leadership in Iran last year. The peace envoys, who include President Sekou Toure, Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq, President Abdus Sattar of Bangladesh, Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu and OIC Secretary-General Habib Chatti, were chosen at a closed-door session of the committee Saturday, the Guinean leader said. He said the emissaries would return to Jeddah to report to the committee on their talks with Iraqi leaders. They would go to Tehran on Monday, returning on the same day. The committee would decide its next step in tackling the problem after hearing the findings of the envoys, he said. Mr. Chatti has said a realistic peace formula was put to the two countries last year. It provided for a ceasefire, withdrawal of troops and a negotiated settlement. The committee, which began talks on Friday, went to Riyadh earlier Saturday to see King Khalid of Saudi Arabia who is the current chairman of the 40-nation OIC.

Pope urges understanding between Jews, Christians

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul Saturday spoke of past problems between Jews and Christians but said they were now on the right path towards achieving a better understanding by examining their joint heritage, the Vatican daily *Osservatore* said. At an audience with 40 experts on Jewish-Christian problems he recalled the persecutions of Jews and said, "relations between the two communities have been characterised by misunderstandings and resentments. But he said Christians were on the right path of justice and fraternity "when they seek... to join their Semitic brothers around their common heritage." The experts included three Israelis, representatives of the Orthodox, Anglican and Lutheran churches and the Ecumenical Council in Geneva. They had just finished talks begun on Tuesday in the first official meeting of a commission set up by Pope Paul VI in 1974. The Pope warned that greater mutual understanding should not be confused with what he called religious relativism. "The clarity and knowledge of our Christian identity are in fact essential if we want to forge authentic, fertile and durable links with the Hebrew people," he said. Pope John Paul called on Catholic education to give a more positive picture of Jews, presenting them "not only honestly and objectively, without prejudice or offence to anyone, but also with lively awareness of the heritage we have described."

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Brigades penetrate Italian officialdom

NAPLES (A.P.) — In new revelations of Red Brigades' penetration of Italian officialdom, police Saturday reported the arrest of a Socialist politician and a police officer formerly assigned to the sensitive anti-terrorist squad. Authorities also confirmed for the first time that a 1.4 billion lire (\$1.1 million) ransom had been paid to the leftist urban guerrilla group for the release of Cirio Cirillo, a Christian Democrat politician from Naples who was kidnapped last year and held for 88 days. In confirming the ransom at a news conference in connection with a series of arrest warrants in the kidnappers, Filippo Cicciarra, chief of the Naples anti-terrorist police, didn't say who paid the money. The gang itself upon Mr. Cirillo's release had claimed the Christian Democrat Party paid it, but

the party denied this. Mr. Cicciarra said Enea Fruttu, 34, a Socialist town councillor from the Naples suburb of Caivano, and Fortunato Manna, 26, formerly with the Naples anti-terrorist squad and presently assigned as a railroad policeman in Reggio Calabria, were picked up Friday night. Mr. Frutta was accused of membership in the Red Brigades, possession of arms and explosion, distributing terrorist literature and renting and buying property for the gang. Mr. Manna was charged with revealing police secrets to the terrorists. The arrest of more than 200 suspected terrorists since the abduction of U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier in Verona Dec. 17 has revealed the presence of alleged Red Brigades members and sympathisers in state-run companies,



Adnan Abu Odeh says Jordan party to Gulf war

KUWAIT (Petra) — Jordan is an ally of Iraq and therefore a party to the Gulf War, and it condemns other Arab states that chose to support the other side (Iran), Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh was quoted as saying here Saturday. In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Siyassah*, Mr. Abu Odeh said that Jordan stands by Iraq's side against any other Arab country which does not support Iraqi rights in the conflict with Iran. "We entered the war by sending volunteers to Iraq after 17 months of fighting in the Gulf during which we joined in international calls to stop the war. Even now, Jordan still calls for an end to this war, and Iran must be made to listen to the voice of logic and reason and accept an end to it (the Gulf war)," Mr. Abu Odeh said. "Supporting Iraq is considered by Jordan as a national duty and a fulfillment of obligation to a country that has been over the past 35 years as the military depth for Jordan," he added. Mr. Abu Odeh expressed hope that the Gulf war will soon come to an end "with finding a peaceful solution acceptable to both parties, that would guarantee the rights of both countries and mark a starting point for an era of good neighbourly relations between Iran and the Arab countries."

Israelis open fire on Nablus youths; 2 Arabs wounded

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Two Palestinians were injured, one seriously, after an Israeli army patrol opened fire on a group of Arab students during an anti-Israel demonstration Saturday in the West Bank town of Nablus, the military command said. One of the Arabs was shot in the stomach, and the other in the leg, the command said. Both of the students, who were not identified, were taken to a hospital. The shootings came after a group of about 40 students boycotted classes at a secondary school in Nablus on the Israeli-occupied West Bank. The students left the school and began to stone a passing four-man army patrol, the command said. The students were calmed down, but later started stoning the patrol again. The officer in charge first fired warning shots into the air, and when the group did not stop, the soldiers fired at the students' legs, striking the two Arabs.

the command said. An army investigation showed the Arab shot in the leg was not a student at the Nablus school, but a "outside agitator," the command claimed. Eyewitnesses said the Israeli soldiers first threw tear gas canisters at the demonstrators and fired warning shots when this did not stop the Palestinians. The Israelis claimed the soldiers had acted in accordance with standard procedure and had fired only when their safety was threatened. The Nablus secondary school has been a trouble spot on the West Bank since a wave of Palestinian unrest was launched by the closing of Birzeit University near Ramallah, north of Jerusalem. Birzeit, a centre of Palestinian nationalism on the West Bank, was closed Feb. 16 for the second time in three months after students there clashed with an Israeli education official.

Beirut bomb kills 7

BEIRUT (A.P.) — A car bomb went off on Beirut's southern coastal highway Saturday and police reported seven people were killed and 20 wounded. A police spokesman, who declined to be named in compliance with Lebanese government regulations, said the blast brought to the casualty toll to 28 killed and 105 injured in car bombings in the Lebanese capital and the northern port city of Tripoli since Feb. 23. The spokesman said more than a dozen passenger cars travelling into and out of Beirut in the Saint Simon neighbourhood were blown up by Saturday's explosion at 10:30 a.m. (0830 GMT). The spokesman said almost all the victims were travellers passing along the seaside neighbourhood which was immediately cordoned off by Syrian peacekeeping forces, allowing in only ambulances and news photographers. Lebanese photographer Khaled Abbeid told the Associated Press he saw pools of blood and a few torn off human limbs on the scene of the blast about 200 metres from the Iranian embassy and the plush Summerland Hotel. In addition to four car bomb blasts in Beirut and Tripoli in the last 12 days, a chain of 22 time bombs devastated shops and other business targets in Beirut in the past 24 days. Police estimated material losses at over \$4 million.

Israel, France discussed nuclear deal, Shamir says

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — French President Francois Mitterrand discussed the sale of a French atomic power plant to Israel during his visit here last week, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Saturday. Mr. Shamir, quoted on Israel Radio, said Israeli officials and Mr. Mitterrand also discussed increased French-Israeli cooperation in Africa and French assistance in renewing Israeli ties with several African countries. Mr. Mitterrand left Israel Friday following a two-day state visit, the first ever by a French president to Israel. Prime Minister Menachem Begin was advised by aides to request the power plant, it was reported before Mr. Mitterrand's visit, as France reportedly is ready to replace the French-built Iraqi reactor which Israeli warplanes destroyed last June. Israel has two nuclear facilities for research, but has been denied a request to the United States for a third reactor to generate power. The United States turned down the request because Israel has not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which re-

quires international inspection of all of a country's nuclear facilities. France also has not signed the treaty. Foreign news reports claim Israel could assemble nuclear weapons quickly if it does not have them already. However, Israel says it will not be the first nation to introduce nuclear weapons in the troubled Middle East, and it vows to prevent the Arabs from acquiring them. In further discussions, Mr. Shamir said, Mr. Mitterrand did not rule out the possibility of a future arms deal between France and Israel, the radio reported. Former French President Charles de Gaulle imposed an arms embargo on Israel in 1967. The Mitterrand visit demonstrated the fulfilment of U.N. sanctions calling for the isolation of Israel, the radio quoted Mr. Shamir as saying. The United Nations approved the sanctions in the wake of Israel's annexation last December of the Golan Heights, which it took from Syria in 1967. Mr. Shamir said the Mitterrand trip paved the way for other European heads of state to visit Israel, the radio reported.

Egypt, Israel searching for pretexts to dump Camp David

By Jeffrey Antevill
Reuters
WASHINGTON — The latest wrangling between Israel and Egypt over President Hosni Mubarak's refusal to visit Jerusalem is a sign of deep-seated distrust that could threaten the fragile Middle East peace, U.S. officials said. It is one of several worrying symptoms of Arab-Israeli distrust that have raised American fears of a new Middle East war to the highest level in several years, the officials said. What the Jerusalem flare-up boils down to, one administration official told Reuters, is that both Israelis and Egyptians believe the other side is looking for an excuse to get out of the Camp David peace process, or at least give it lower priority. Many Israelis believe Mr. Mubarak refused to visit Jerusalem as his predecessor, Anwar Sadat, had

done in 1977 because he wanted a pretext for calling off his planned visit to Israel. U.S. officials said the Israelis fear that, as the date nears for Israel's final pullout from the Sinai next month, Mr. Mubarak has already shifted his priority from the peace process with Israel to restoring Egypt's frayed ties with the Arab World. Visiting Israel might jeopardise the Egyptian leader's efforts in this direction, especially if he went to Jerusalem, they said. The Arabs, along with the United States and most other governments, do not recognise Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem after the 1967 war or its claim to have shifted the Israeli capital from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Many Egyptians believe the Israelis made a major issue out of Mr. Mubarak's position, telling him in effect to stay home if he refused to visit Jerusalem, because Israel is looking for a pretext to cancel the

Sinai withdrawal, the officials said. The handover is due to take place by midnight on April 25, three years after Mr. Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin signed their peace treaty on the White House lawn in Washington.

News analysis

Among other symptoms of the lingering distrust cited by the officials is, first and foremost, the crisis atmosphere that has built up along Israel's border with southern Lebanon. High administration officials have for several weeks voiced concern about a possible Israeli military action aimed at Palestinian commando camps in southern Lebanon. The Americans say they have no evidence to support Israeli charges of a major Palestinian arms buildup in Lebanon, but they agree with the Arabs that Israel has greatly increased its forces along the tense border. Israel's new ambassador to Washington, Moshe Arens, told reporters last week he considered a repetition of his country's 1978 military move into Lebanon simply a question of timing. If so, U.S. officials fear the military action might have a dual purpose: To deal the Palestinians a severe setback and to embarrass Mr. Mubarak, driving him perhaps to denounce the peace process and giving Israel an excuse to stay in the Sinai. As a sign of his concern, Mr. Reagan sent veteran Middle East trouble-shooter Philip Habib on a fresh mission to the region intended primarily to shore up the shaky Lebanon ceasefire he helped work out last summer. Other symptoms of possibly serious new trouble in the Middle

East include the sharp deterioration in U.S.-Israeli relations and the almost moribund talks on self-rule for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. U.S. ties with Israel have been strained since Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights last December. They have been cooled further in recent weeks by strong signs that the administration is seriously weighing a proposal to sell advanced air defence missiles and possibly war planes to Jordan. Each of these elements, including the Jerusalem dispute and the situation along the Israeli-Lebanese border, is directly related to the others, U.S. officials said this week. Taken together, they said, they add up to what may be the most fragile and dangerous situation in the explosive region since the period shortly before the fourth and most recent Arab-Israeli war broke out in the autumn of 1973.

Portuguese march against government

LISBON (R) — Tens of thousands of chanting demonstrators marched through Lisbon Saturday as part of a new nation-wide offensive organised by Communist unions to oust the right-wing government. Parading under banners to a park in the centre of the capital, the marchers shouted slogans attacking the ruling Democratic alliance and calling for it to be thrown out. Under a warm spring sun, demonstrators mingled with ice cream sellers in a carnival atmosphere. Revolutionary songs were interspersed with folk music and brass bands over the blaring loudspeakers. The CGTP-Intersindical trades union federation which organised the rallies said they were part of a protest action aimed at overthrowing the government of Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão.

Five defendants sentenced to death in Sadat trial

CAIRO (R) — Five defendants were Saturday sentenced to death by a military tribunal for their part in the assassination last October of President Anwar Sadat. The reading of the verdicts and sentences by military judge, Maj.-Gen. Samir Fadel, was delayed for more than three hours when the chanting of the 24 defendants in the trial and a power failure forced a move in the court proceedings to a nearby hall. Seventeen of the accused were given prison terms ranging from five to 15 years and two were acquitted by the tribunal on charges of assassinating Mr. Sadat or plotting his murder at a military parade here last Oct. 6. The original court room was cleared after red-berreted military police failed to silence the defendants, bearded and dressed in white robes, who chanted Islamic slogans from inside an iron cage. "We have killed the pharaoh... we have killed the dictator who made himself king in our republic, so shall we kill (Israeli Prime Minister Menachem) Begin," one defendant shouted. Some carried black scarves tied in a hangman's noose while others produced a sketched drawing of the Star of David with blood depicted dripping from its six points. Two others showed scars on their back and head which they claimed were torture marks. "As he (Sadat) died, you shall meet a similar fate and nothing will save you however long it might take us," said another defendant to Mr. Sadat's confidant

and close friend Anis Mansour, editor of the weekly *October* magazine. Minutes later a power failure cut lights and loudspeakers and police ordered the court to be cleared. After a three-hour delay the three military judges resumed proceedings in the nearby hall from which the defendants were excluded. Those sentenced to death included Lt. Khaled Ahmad Shawki Al Islambouli, who was named as leader of the four-man group which carried out the killing. Those acquitted were a 43-year-old blind Muslim theologian, Dr. Omar Ahmad Abdul Rahman, and Mohammad Salamouni, 33, a teacher who had told the court President Sadat brought death upon himself by becoming a dictator. President Hosni Mubarak, as supreme commander of the armed forces, has to ratify the sentences within one month and an appeal can be made with 15 days. Military men among the five sentenced to death face the firing squad while the civilians will be hanged. Meanwhile, Cairo newspapers Saturday linked the 24 defendants to a wider plot by an extremist Islamic group to overthrow the existing regime in Egypt. Egypt's three semi-official newspapers said indictments against some 1,000 people arrested on charges of belonging to a "secret terrorist group called *Al Jihad Al Jadid* (new holy war)" would be announced in a few days.

Government forces, leftists clash in northern Tehran

BEIRUT (A.P.) — Government forces and underground leftist guerrillas clashed in a gunbattle in northern Tehran Sunday and five persons were killed, the state-run Tehran Radio reported. The broadcast, monitored here, said Revolutionary Guards and Mujahadeen Khalq guerrillas engaged in a shoot-out in the Seyyed Khandan area in northern Tehran. Three guerrillas and one Revolutionary Guard were killed, the radio said. A bus driver, who tried to help the Revolutionary Guards was also killed, according to the radio which added that several people on the scene also suffered injuries. The Mujahadeen Khalq Organisation, the largest opposition group threatening the Islamic regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has been fighting an eight-month war against the government.

Qaboos leaves for Europe

MUSCAT, Oman (A.P.) — Sultan Qaboos of Oman left here Saturday for an undisclosed destination in Western Europe on a private visit prior to his state visit to Britain on March 16, an official announcement here said. Meanwhile, the Duke of Edinburgh spent the night here at the Barakat Palace and then flew to Sudan in the course of a world tour as international president of the World Life Fund. He flew in from Sri Lanka.

Army general favoured to win Guatemalan poll

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — Guatemalans beset by guerrilla violence vote Sunday in presidential elections in which an army general is favoured to defeat three civilian rivals. In the absence of a candidate of the left, only a third of the 2.3 million voters are expected to turn out. The leftist guerrillas have warned people to stay at home and many have been stockpiling food in case it becomes dangerous to go out. Although campaign violence has been muted by Central American standards, the guerrillas on Friday kidnapped one of the owners of the Prensa Libre and demanded that the newspaper publish their manifesto. The likely victor according to opinion polls will be Gen. Anibal Guevara who is supported by the ruling military-backed Popular Democratic Front (FDP). The FDP describes itself as centrist but is accused by the guerrillas of being right wing and repressive. Gen. Guevara's opponents are Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre of the centrist Opposition Union, Mario Sandoval Alarcon of the far-right National Liberation Movement (MLN), and Gustavo Anzueto Vielman of the conservative Authentic National Central Party (CAN). None of the four is expected to get an overall majority which will mean that congress, dominated by the FDP, will choose between the two leading candidates. The campaign has focused on the political violence which human rights groups say cost 3,500 lives last year. There are an estimated 5,000 guerrillas fighting the government. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said this week they were a serious threat to the stability of the region. Guatemala borders Mexico's oil-producing areas. Mr. Maldonado's Opposition Union believes it is the only party which can isolate the guerrillas and coax their moderate supporters back into mainstream politics. "If any other party wins, the guerrillas will just redouble their efforts," an Opposition Union activist said. Gen. Guevara promised that as president he will offer the guerrillas an amnesty. The army would fight those who refused "with all our might until they are eradicated," he added. The left has not put up a candidate because right-wing violence has forced socialist leaders to join the guerrillas or go into exile.

NATIONAL

Play ball!

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Amman Little League Association announced Saturday that registration for the 1982 T-ball and baseball season would be held on Friday, March 12.

Registration will take place in the Multi-Purpose Room at the American Community School from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. on that day, the announcement said.

Membership in Little League teams is open to boys and girls between the ages of five and 15. Different age groups are allotted to different sports with increasing degrees of difficulty:

- 5-8 years: T-ball
- 9-12 years: Little League baseball
- 13-15 years: Fast pitch softball

Tryouts for team selection will be held one week after registration, on Friday March 19—also at the American Community School. A schedule for the tryouts will be announced soon.

The registration fee is JD 3 for each young athlete, the announcement said. Each child wishing to register must be accompanied by an adult, it added.

AWSA JD 2 million bond issue to finance pumping, pipe projects

By Steve Ross
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — An upcoming JD 2 million bond issue for the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) will finance two important projects to relieve the effects of any potential dry period in the capital, according to AWSA Director General Mohammad Kilani.

Mr. Kilani told the Jordan Times the bonds would be issued "within a month" by the Central Bank. They will carry interest of up to seven per cent, he said, spread over 10 years.

Of the funds raised by the bond issue, JD 1,000,000 is to go to work within Amman. Water distribution networks will be installed in some areas of western Amman, and others improved. Mr. Kilani said a receiving station also had to be built, for water which is to be pumped to Amman from Deir Alla in a Jordan Valley Authority project.

The major share of the money -- JD 1.4 million -- will pay for the construction of a booster pumping station on AWSA's pipeline from Azraq oasis to Amman. The station, at Khau -- about 70 kilometres from Amman and 30 kilometres from Azraq -- will raise the capacity of the pipeline from 1,100 cubic metres an hour to 1,900.

The increased pipeline capacity is urgently needed, Mr. Kilani said, to cover the expected needs of the Amman area in dry weather. The city is now taking about 800-850 cubic metres an hour from Azraq, he said, adding that this is sufficient to cover about one-third of its water needs. But by the summer, he expects the demand for Azraq water to exceed the pipeline's present 1,100-cubic metre hourly capacity.



Azraq oasis: source of water for Jordan's thirsty capital, 100 kilometres away.

AWSA started bringing water to Amman from Azraq in October 1980, Mr. Kilani recalled. At that time, it was pumping from springs in the southern part of the oasis. Early this year, however, pumping stopped at that location, and since Jan. 3 the authority has been pumping from wells in northern

Azraq. There are 10 wells, dug by the Bulgarian agency Bulgargomine. Mr. Kilani said. The water now flowing through the Amman pipeline is coming from three or four of those; but the capacity of all 10 is "not less" than the 1,900 cubic metres an hour boosted pipeline

capacity, he asserted. A Jordanian firm, Electrical Contracting Office (ECO), has the contract to build the booster station. ECO was a subcontractor in the original work on the Azraq project. Main contractors were Someco and Gimonde-Sneider, both of France.

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NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

King cables Turkish leader

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a cable of condolences to Turkish head of state Gen. Kenan Evren on the death of his wife. Mrs. Evren died of a heart attack on Wednesday.

Condolences to Ibrahim family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday delegated Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid to convey condolences to the Ibrahim family on the death of the late Haj Ismail Ibrahim.

Zaben sees Japanese envoy on projects

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Communications and Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Chairman Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben and Japanese Ambassador to Jordan Fumiya Okada reviewed on Saturday ways of developing technical cooperation in telephone services and telephone projects being carried out by Japanese companies in Jordan. The Japanese overseas development fund is financing several major telephone projects.

NCC panels set meetings on drafts

AMMAN (J.T.) — The National Consultative Council's legal and financial committee will meet jointly on Sunday to resume discussion of the draft income tax law. The session will be chaired by Mr. Khalil Al Salem and attended by committee members, as well as Finance Minister Salem Masa'deh and Budget Department Director Sami Ganmou. The legal committee will also hold another session on Monday, to resume debate of the draft landlord-tenant law.

Madaba to get 300 new phone lines

MADABA (Petra) — Three new telephone exchanges providing a total of 300 telephone lines are to be installed in Madaba soon, according to the communications directorate here. It said at present the directorate is carrying out a project to expand the existing telephone network in the city, as well as that in Umm Al Basatin. The planned expansion is designed to meet the district's needs of telephone services, it said.

Gas, petrol sellers get safety check

MADABA (Petra) — The civil defence officer in Madaba District Saturday made inspection visits to stations which sell butane gas cylinders, and petrol stations, in the villages of Madaba District to ensure that their proprietors are abiding by public safety regulations. Following the tour, he said that the proprietors will attend a special course to orient them in first aid, firefighting and rescue operations during emergencies.

Irbid budgets JD 1.85 million for 1982

IRBID (Petra) — Irbid Municipality's budget for 1982 amounts to JD 1.85 million, it was announced here Saturday. A municipality spokesman said JD 700,000 will be used to finance the asphalted roads and streets, JD 100,000 for constructing pavements, JD 300,000 for purchases of land and other property, and the rest will be used to finance the municipality's health services.

Irbid department sends trees to valley

IRBID (Petra) — A total of 220,000 vine and 120,000 forest tree seedlings have been distributed recently to farmers in the northern Jordan Valley region by the agriculture department here. The department announced that its teams had planted 60,000 forest saplings in the central Jordan Valley region in the past two months.

S. Shuneh kindergarten opens

SOUTH SHUNEH (Petra) — A kindergarten run by Al Buraq cooperative society here was opened on Thursday by Jordan Cooperative Organisation Director General Hassan Nabulsi. In a speech on the occasion, Mr. Nabulsi emphasised the role of cooperative societies in developing the social and economic standards of both Jordan's rural and urban regions. Attending the ceremony were the mayor and district governor of South Shuneh and citizens from Shuneh District.

Kuwait city team due next month

AMMAN (Petra) — A Kuwait Municipality delegation will arrive in Amman early next month on an official visit to Jordan. The delegation members will hold talks with Amman Mayor Isam Al Ajlouni on ways of increasing cooperation between the municipalities of Amman and Kuwait, and will look into Amman Municipality's experience in urban planning and organisation, as well as public services.

2 thieves arrested after Irbid spree

IRBID (Petra) — Two thieves have been apprehended by Irbid police after having committed 10 thefts in the city, a police announcement said here Saturday. The two, identified only as N.M.S. and M.D.M., had stolen JD 110 in cash, 11 cartons of cigarettes, three cassette recorders, a television and a radio set, the announcement said. It added that police identified persons who had purchased some of the stolen articles, who together with the thieves will be referred to the judicial authorities.

Quarter-million in passport fees

AMMAN (Petra) — The Passports Department last year collected JD 250,390 in fees for temporary passports issued to Muslim pilgrims from Palestinian territories occupied since 1948, and for renewing passports and other related procedures. In 1980 the department collected JD 194,797 in fees for procedures of similar nature.

Embezzling partners get 4 months

AMMAN (Petra) — Two Jordanian citizens, Yassin Qarar'ah and Najib Ma'aytah, have been sentenced by the military court to four months in prison for committing embezzlement in collusion. The military governor Saturday endorsed the sentences.

Prison terms set in 2 bribery cases

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian public official, Odeh Mansour Al Rawashdeh, has been sentenced by the military court to one year in prison for accepting a bribe of JD 150. He has also to pay a fine equivalent to the amount of the bribe. Another citizen, Mohammad Al Halabi, was sentenced by the same court to one year in prison for trying to bribe a public official. He, too, must pay a fine of JD 100, the amount of the bribe he offered. The military governor Wednesday endorsed the sentences.

Twin dentists' conferences seen drawing wide audience

AMMAN (Petra) — Specialists in dentistry from the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and Arab countries as well as the World Health Organisation (WHO) will attend conferences on dentistry that will open here on April 24. Jordanian Dentists Association President Abdul Aziz Al Haj said on Saturday.

Participants in the third international conference and the 12th Arab conference on dentistry will review working papers and research projects that will be submitted by various specialists including those of Jordan, he said.

Among topics for discussion at the four-day gathering, he said, will be facial injuries, treatment of jaw ailments and of burns resulting mainly from road accidents, as well as the effect of fluorine on teeth—especially in Jordan, where a large amount of this substance exists naturally in water, particularly in areas adjoining phosphate deposits.

Petra concludes agreement with Bulgarian news agency

AMMAN (J.T.) — Agreement was reached following talks here Saturday between officials of the Jordanian and Bulgarian news agencies on the exchange of expertise and news reports.

According to Mr. Yousef Abu Leil, director general of the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the two agencies will pick up each other's news transmissions and report to each other about the quality of reception. The two agencies will also exchange selected sets of photographs.

According to Mr. Abu Leil, one or two members of each agency's

Alumni discuss activities with minister of tourism

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar met here Saturday with a delegation representing University of Jordan's Alumni Club.

At the meeting the alumni put forth the club's plans for activities that could be carried out in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism. The club, they said, intends to conduct social and demographic surveys of the village of Wadi Musa near Petra, and hopes to organise an Arab festival at Al Hussein Youth City.

The club also plans to set up a committee to help in promoting domestic tourism, and to organise tours of archaeological sites in Jordan.



Ma'an Abu Nowar

Mr. Abu Nowar was said to have expressed total support for, and readiness to help in implementing these projects.

Nurses meet next Friday to elect association board

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian nurses will meet at the Professional Associations Complex on Friday, March 19 to elect a new association board, it was announced here Saturday.

The announcement said that three persons are running for the presidency, 16 for the general nurses' branch of the board and seven for the midwives' branch.

Panel urges penalties for Hajj violations

AMMAN (Petra) — A special committee formed by the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs to look after the affairs of Muslim pilgrims has recommended that 15 transport companies be fined for violating the ministry's regulations. The committee recommended that fines of between JD 17,500 and JD 1,735 be imposed on such companies.

The committee also recommended that 17 drivers should be prohibited for up to five years from driving vehicles carrying pilgrims to Mecca because of their ill-treatment of pilgrims and violation of pilgrimage regulations.

Exhibitions open at four literacy schools

AMMAN (Petra) — Exhibitions of teaching aids opened here Saturday at four literacy schools run by the Ministry of Education.

On display for two days are various teaching aids, embroidery, pictures, maps, dresses, woodwork and other items depicting traditional and popular crafts. Visitors can also see kitchen utensils and home appliances made by female students.

The exhibitions were opened by the director general of the Amman Education Department, Mr. Abdul Latif Arabiyat, who said that such exhibitions are designed to encourage illiterate adults to join literacy schools.

80,238 school beginners seen starting in '82

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education expects that 80,238 six-year-old students will join private and government schools at the start of the 1982-83 scholastic year.

A ministry spokesman said that a special team is working on the criteria for students' acceptance in the first elementary class.

In order to be accepted in the first elementary stage, children must have been born on or before Dec. 31, 1976, the spokesman said.

Irbid meeting discusses celebrations

IRBID (Petra) — A meeting held at Yarmouk University on Wednesday discussed arrangements for celebrations of national occasions. Participants in the meeting, which was chaired by Irbid Governor Mohammad Daoudiyeh, discussed preparations for celebrating Karameh Day, March 21, and Independence Day, May 25. The preparations are for the participation of university students in various activities, organising exhibitions, festivals and seminars and visiting military positions. Taking part in the meeting were directors of the army's Moral Guidance Directorate and the education department in Irbid, as well as Yarmouk University representatives and students.

Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy, with a slight rise in temperature and northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, it will be hazy and partly cloudy, with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	7	13
Aqaba	12	23
Deserts	8	18
Jordan Valley	11	21

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 11, Aqaba 22. Humidity readings: Amman 87 per cent, Aqaba 37 per cent.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- * Paintings of Muhim Al Sarraf, at the Iraqi Press Section. Ends today.
- * Islamic literature, films and posters, at the University of Jordan.
- * Multimedia exhibition of contemporary American art, at the American Centre.
- * Architecture en Terre Crue (Architecture in unbaked earth), at the French Cultural Centre.

Film

- * Loi du Survivant, colour film sub-titled in Arabic, at the French Cultural Centre.
- * Celebration of Women's Day, at the Soviet Cultural Centre at 5 p.m. Lecture followed by film show.

Bus victims' families given JD 2,576

AMMAN (J.T.) — A total of JD 2,576 in contributions for the families of victims of the Feb. 26 bus accident near Petra were announced here Saturday by the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

The contributions came from the University of Jordan deans, who together offered JD 440; Bar Association President Sulaiman Al Hadidi, JD 100; the Arab Insurance Company, JD 936; the University of Jordan Consumer Cooperative Society, JD 100 and the Amman Chamber of Industry, JD 1,000.

Arabsat committee draws up rules for training institution

AMMAN (Petra) — A constituent committee charged with establishing an institute for the Arab Satellite Communication Organisation (Arabsat) concluded its meetings in Amman on Saturday, after working out the institute's statutes and bylaws, the cost of such an institute and the standard of candidates to be trained in it.

The committee, which started meetings on March 1, comprised representatives of Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Oman. A committee spokesman said that \$10 million in capital will be required to establish the institute, and another \$3.5 million a year will be needed to cover operating costs.

The institute is designed to meet the requirements of most Arab states for technicians and skilled personnel in telecommunications, the spokesman said. He added that it will organise intensive training courses at various levels, and will be awarding diplomas that are equivalent to university degrees.

Panel discusses working mothers' problems



AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian university alumnae club held a seminar on Saturday to discuss topics connected with the bringing up of children. Among the main speakers at the seminar were Dr. Mohammad Barhoum from the University of Jordan's Faculty of Arts (second from right), Dr. Muhyeddin Touq from the university's Faculty of Education (left) and Mrs. Nimrah Tannous from the Ministry of Social Development (second from left). The speakers said that children

can face numerous difficulties because of lack of proper supervision and care by working mothers. Those mothers who leave the task of childrearing to the housemaid hardly find time to supervise their offspring's upbringing, they said. The speakers also reviewed negative social and educational trends that result from the absence of proper upbringing. The discussion's moderator was Mrs. Haifa Malhas (far right).

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The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

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4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 7.500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 7.500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22.500 etc.
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JORDAN IN THE YEAR 2000

Industrialisation and a new era II

By Zaki M. Ayoubi

Industrialisation based on energy derived from non renewable fossil fuels altered the foundations of societies where such development took place. It destroyed the feudal social structures that dominated Europe and Japan in the pre industrial age. New social structures emerged and created an urban population with new forms of social stratification. In both East and West, the workers class emerged. Owners were later replaced by a managerial class. There developed labour unions and strong centralised governments. Social change, conflict and harmony were rooted in the interaction and social contract between these new strata.

In the next two decades, Jordan will not be industrialised to the extent that industry employs most people and provides most of the gross domestic product. During this decade, industrial activity will take a position in the economy at which it will remain until the end of the century. We will probably develop our mining industry to its limit. Further developments will take place in processing of mineral raw materials to obtain added revenue. The rest will probably be relatively short term development in light industry. This industry will probably utilise operations technology based more on process and small batch manufacturing than on assemblyline mass production. This is already reflected in the growth of our food processing, chemicals, plastics and pharmaceutical industries. While industry will easily contribute a third of the GDP and employ 15-20 per cent of the work force, these may be the parameters of industrial activity until the end of the century.

With such parameters, the impact of industrialisation on Jordanian society will be significant but not drastic.

Industrial workers will be a social force. But this force is channelled through unions, laws that provide social security and the countervailing force of the remaining 80 per cent of the workforce.

Jordan's entrepreneurs and owner-managers will be replaced with an expanding class of managers and technicians.

Towards the end of the century, about half of the workforce will be engaged in agriculture, industry and construction. The other half will be engaged in services. The two variables that will have economic and social ramifications are women and foreign workers. The extent to which women and foreign workers will participate in the workforce will have an impact on the social outlook.

Jordan's industry will face a number of challenges in the coming two decades. The most obvious challenge is a global one: energy. The rising cost of fossil fuels must impose a fundamental review of our industrial strategies for the coming two decades. Until now, we do not have a clear and articulated energy policy. We also do not have, an articulated industrial policy. Industrial projects by the private sector are generally the product of short run considerations.

The Chamber of Industry, the National Planning Council, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and labour unions must cooperate intensively in devising a strategy that would define the best possible employment of our human, financial, and technical resources. Countries such as Taiwan and Singapore have not developed their industry by the private sector acting alone or the

government formulating policy on its own. Joint efforts by government, private sector and workers are essential for better deployment of our limited resources.

Another challenge for industry is the rapid development of professional managers. Indeed, while Jordan might satisfy its requirements of top executives, a crucial shortage might develop in the ranks of middle management. It is at this level that brilliant policies and ideas can succeed or fail by virtue of the capability or incapability of middle managers who implement plans. Competent management is crucial in maintaining productivity and our competitiveness in the region.

While most of our workforce obtains education through the present schooling system, this will not be sufficient to enter high technology industries. Government and industry have to cooperate in expanding present programmes to expand the skills of young workers entering the labour market. The constant drain in our workforce resulting from immigration of skilled workers to other countries must be matched by systematic on the job training. Vocational training has to be tied to the industrial strategy that would be adopted.

Finally, a science and technology policy with sufficient political support and financial backing must be developed in order to provide the capability to implement an adopted industrial strategy.

Earlier, almost any industrial development was good development. Our challenge in the coming two decades is to choose among complex alternatives. It is the quality of these choices that will determine where our industry will emerge at the year 2000.

How shattering

FOR A WHILE, it seemed as if a sane outlook on the Middle East was gaining acceptance among some prominent Americans -- although rather late. When former American presidents were quoted as saying last autumn that their country ought not to be so reluctant to make contact with the Palestinians' representatives, we said to ourselves, how unfortunate that it is those who have lost power that begin to show some sense -- it being clear that the sense is a result of their experience with the matter.

Now, however, it is again demonstrated that a familiarity with the issues of the Middle East is not enough to imbue American politicians with a balanced outlook. Mr. Walter Mondale, who was vice-president under Mr. Jimmy Carter and thus was close to the Camp David episode, has now been quoted as saying the United States under President Reagan is letting the peace issue "get away" from it. Speaking before no less distinguished and impartial an audience than the B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation League, Mr. Mondale said the U.S. ought to take concerted action by appointing a special Middle East ambassador.

The sentiments expressed in Mr. Mondale's address are not entirely without merit. After all, who can reasonably deny that the U.S. ought to be doing more than it is to bring peace to the Middle East? And while it may seem strange that he spoke of the peace issue "getting away" from the Americans, we suppose his nostalgia for the days of Camp David is understandable.

But how shattering to find that this former office-holder is at least as deluded about the true dynamics of Middle East politics as he must have been before taking his vice-presidential oath! We only hope that his countrymen don't assume that his experience necessarily means he's right when he says Arab countries should not be supplied with weapons needed for their own defence and to maintain stability, or even that "Israel is in the security interest of our country" (!)

What can be done about the Walter Mondales of this world? Must they be voted back into office for another round of education?



Is the Western alliance dying?

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

What balance?

AL RA'I: French President Mitterrand concluded his visit to Israel and returned to Paris. He expressed his happiness because his visit opened the door to what he called "the continuity of France's commitments towards Israel."

This was the first time the French president alluded to these commitments although he avoided touching on their content and dimensions and whether they involved political aspects. Before the French President's statement there was nothing to point to other international commitments towards Israel other than those of the United States which secure Israel's military superiority, as well as economic, financial and political support in addition to the protection of the U.S. veto.

The strange thing is that President Mitterrand pointed to commitments towards Israel while taking care not to commit himself to the Arab issue. He stressed that France would not play the role of a mediator or a referee explaining that the issue could not be solved by proxy. Thus he undermined the balance which he stressed in his speech to the Israeli Knesset. It seems that the balance he spoke about was verbal and not actual.

The visit itself was a retraction on the balanced French stand which deprived Israel of any visits by French presidents due to Israel's intransigence and practices of aggression. The retraction was also evident when Chaysson promised Israeli newspapers not to submit any European initiative which could influence the Camp David process.

Since President Mitterrand seems to prefer this method we call on the Arabs to treat France similarly.

Come off it, Mitterrand

AL DUSTOUR: President Mitterrand's visit to Israel ended without the issuance of a joint statement about its results. This leads to the conviction that the visit failed to achieve any progress towards the establishment of peace in the region, that the French president failed to convince the Israeli officials of the French point of view and that he returned to his country with Israel expecting him to reconsider the French stand.

The visit highlighted the Tel Aviv-Paris differences over the question of the Palestinian state despite the very hard conditions which the French president would impose on the Palestinians even before the establishment of their state. Menachem Begin replied to Mitterrand's speech stressing his refusal to accept the establishment of a Palestinian state which poses a danger to the "security" and "existence" of Israel. He renewed his disavowal of the Palestinian rights, reiterating that the most Israel could offer to the Palestinians was autonomy under Israel's sovereignty. He also imposed the condition that France should retract this "talk" if it cared for its relations with Israel.

President Mitterrand called for the establishment of a Palestinian state at the appropriate time and spoke about the Palestinians' right to self-determination but he did not recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinians. He imposed the condition that the PLO could participate in negotiations as a representative for the Palestinian fighters and after it amended its charter. Nonetheless, the French president did not call on Israel to withdraw.

In the past few months, friction between Europe and the United States has been getting steadily sharper. It is premature to talk of anything like a full-blown crisis, but the trend of events contains all the elements for a further deterioration.

On the European side of the Atlantic it has become tiresomely commonplace to lay most of the blame for this unsatisfactory state of affairs on the Americans. Ever since his election, President Reagan's crude anti-Sovietism has caused mutterings of disquiet in Europe, and the harshness of his reaction to the crackdown in Poland risks leading on to a first-class row over the gas pipeline deal.

On the economic front, the Community governments have dispatched the Belgian Prime Minister to complain about the damaging effects of America's high interest rates.

These grievances, which derive from their direct impact on European interests, are backed by other more oblique criticisms: the imbroghio in El Salvador; the bland support for the military regime in Turkey; the arming of the Middle East; the apparent inconsistency of U.S. policy on nuclear arms control negotiations.

Behind many of these complaints lies a more general charge: lack of coherence in U.S. foreign policy.

Not merely has there been no resolution of the struggle between the hard men (epitomised by Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State), there seems to be little consistency in the nature of that struggle: over El Salvador, for example, it seems to be Weinberger

who is playing it cool, and Haig who is playing it hot.

There is a good deal of force in this litany of European complaints. The trouble is that the European governments do not seem to have even begun to think about what they should do to bring greater influence to bear on the leader of the Atlantic alliance. Complaining and muttering are easy, but given the background and emotional prejudices of the Reagan administration, it is hardly surprising that it pays so little attention to Europe when Europe is itself divided and incoherent.

President Reagan may have been too quick to slap curbs on to high-technology exports to the Soviet Union after the Polish crackdown; the European members of the alliance were certainly too slow in formulating their own position. Indeed, apart from the generalities, it is still not clear if there is a united European position.

This is strange. Amidst the manifest shortcomings of so many other aspects of Community life, the member governments regularly congratulate themselves on the success of their efforts at foreign policy co-ordination. It is barely three months since they agreed to strengthen the mechanisms for this consultation, and to extend the range of subjects to include at least the political, if not the military, aspects of security.

Come the Polish crisis, and do the Community foreign ministers spring into action? They do not. They dither, and in dithering they play into the hands of those in Washington who put such a high premium on standing up to Moscow that they persuade themselves that America can conduct

Ian Davidson argues that unless the EEC member states summon up a greater degree of commitment to European unity, the U.S. will overlook their interests in formulating its foreign policy.

Western foreign policy single-handedly.

In the days when the axis of America's East-West policy ran exclusively through Europe, European dithering was tiresome but not calamitous. Those days have now passed. The Iranian revolution, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war and the election of Ronald Reagan have given us an America which sees the confrontation with Moscow in much more global as well as much more intense terms.

It is easy for Europeans to argue that America cannot in practice implement its new global ambition without European help, and that European views will therefore have to be taken into account. The trouble is that Washington may not see it that way, and that incoherent European foot-dragging may provoke more unilateralism in the U.S., not less.

The heart of the matter is that the countries of Western Europe have not yet come to grips with the question of their relationship to each other. Until they do, their relationship with the U.S. is likely to be unsatisfactory and possibly dangerous.

Twenty-five years ago the success of the limited Coal and Steel Community led to the creation of the broader European Economic Community. But it is glaringly obvious that the record of the past quarter-century has fallen far short of the aspirations of the founding fathers.

Some would say that the Community has made no major progress on the road to economic integration since the foundation of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in 1964, and that with hindsight even that achievement has proved a colossal mistake. Others, more charitably, would claim significant success for the establishment of the European Monetary System in 1979, and the direct election of the European Parliament.

What is undeniable is that 25 years of the Community have done little or nothing to strengthen the commitment of the member states to a more genuinely united Europe. Every few years they have tended to set up a new study group to think up ways of making the Community work better, but all the reports end up in the wastepaper basket. The reality on the ground is that competing national interests almost always take priority over the common interest.

There is nothing particularly surprising about this. Old habits die hard, and old countries do not lightly suffer infringements of their national sovereignty or permit interference with their systems of political legitimacy. The hard fact is that, if the member states are unwilling to face the implications of further integration inside the Community, it is illusory to imagine that they can be united in their foreign policy.

Hans Dietrich Genscher and Emilio Colombo, foreign ministers of Germany and Italy, have been trying to grapple with the problem by proposing a new "Act" of European union. Unfortunately, what they have to offer is almost entirely symbolic and ceremonial, having to do with such things as formalising the European summits as part of the institutional apparatus of the Community. Whether their proposals are adopted or not, they will make no difference unless there is also a more profound change of attitudes than is visible on the horizon at present.

Dissatisfaction with the way the Community works is almost universal, but for many years the member states have seemed on balance to prefer to use the institutions as a mechanism for handling, if not of resolving, their competing national interests, rather than make a more profound commitment to the implied objectives of the Community. Fortunately (or unfortunately, according to one's point of view), the time for this static option is fast running out: if the Community does not move forward, it will move back.

This uncomfortable dilemma is exemplified by the current squabble over the Community's farm prices and Britain's share of the Community budget. Superficially, this is just another case of those haggles about money that have become so tiresomely familiar. But the heart of the matter is that it is really a disguised argument over whether the Community should be more integrated or less integrated.

The Common Agricultural Pol-

icy, based on common prices, common market management, and common financing, represents the integrationist choice; but almost everything else in the Community corresponds to a looser, laissez-faire choice. In practice these conflicting choices cannot co-exist indefinitely; as it is, the integrationist nature of the CAP is severely distorted by the fact that we still do not have genuinely common prices, despite the relatively successful working of the European Monetary System.

For the time being, France and some other member states are invoking the integrationist principles of the CAP in order to avoid facing the fact that the policy has gone wrong, and that in any case economic integration cannot last long if it is confined to one quite small sector of the economy.

If the heart of the matter is not faced, it is an odds-on bet that the CAP will disintegrate, and the current prospect is that process will be triggered by the budgetary argument, no doubt in circumstances of grotesque acrimony.

The nature of the dilemma facing Europe has received far too little attention. Most European governments are understandably preoccupied with domestic problems like inflation and unemployment, and the record of the Community hardly inspires them with hope. But the choice is increasingly clear: if they cannot summon up a greater degree of effective commitment to European unity, the Americans will be more and more likely to go their own way.

OPEC ministers agree to cut oil output to reduce world glut

DOHA (R) — OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) decided Saturday to hold an emergency meeting on March 19 in Vienna after key oil ministers in talks here agreed to cut the group's output to defend prices against the prevailing world glut.

Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani, who said his country had cut its production ceiling by one million barrels daily, told reporters after the ministers had discussed how to fight the glut: "Now we can have a very successful meeting."

Iraq's Tayeb Abdul Karim said ministers agreed to set a ceiling on output from OPEC of 18.5 million barrels daily, down from present output which he estimated at about 20 million.

He added: "This is the maximum. We will go down as far as the market."

Sheikh Yamani said the quote for Saudi Arabian light crude, used as OPEC's base price, would remain frozen at \$34 a barrel at least to the end of this year. Mr. Abdul Karim said there was no question of prices being cut.

OPEC is under pressure from an unprecedented world oil glut that has triggered unilateral price cuts and, according to industry sources, secret price discounting by exporters fighting for a share of the over-supplied market.

Saturday's informal talks came after Indonesian Oil Minister Subroto and Nigeria's Mallam Yahya Dikko flew to Doha to join Arab colleagues who were here for a meeting of the separate Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries. It coordinates the Arab oil industry.

Nine of OPEC's 13 countries were represented, although Libya's newly-appointed Oil Min-

ister Kamal Hassan Al Maqhour sent a deputy.

Sheikh Yamani said Saudi Arabian oil output in January and February had been just over 8.5 million barrels daily.

Oil industry sources had said the kingdom's production in these months was between seven and eight million barrels daily, but Sheikh Yamani said market forces had not brought down output as he expected.

Sheikh Yamani said the kingdom had therefore decided to bring its production ceiling down to 7.5 million barrels daily from this month.

Mr. Abdul Karim said the March 19 Vienna meeting would begin as consultative talks with no decision-taking power and then switch to a policy-setting extraordinary conference.

OPEC's current president, United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mana Sa'id Al Otaibi, told reporters that "any observers who are expecting that prices will go down will find they have made a complete mistake."

He blamed the glut on oil companies, which he said were running down their stocks at a rate of four million barrels daily in the hope of buying cheaper oil later. "I hope the oil companies will stop their stockpiling. Otherwise OPEC will not forgive them," he said.

On the other hand OPEC has apparently opted to fight the world oil glut the hard way, co-

ordinating output cuts to defend current prices. Western oil company executives said.

If OPEC has correctly matched supply with demand and can fairly share out 18.5 million barrels daily among all 13 sales-hungry members, so none is tempted to break ranks and cut prices unilaterally, it looks like goodbye to the prospect of cheaper petrol this summer, industry executives said.

A recession-led plunge in demand for OPEC's oil, to levels not

seen since 1969, has confronted it with its direst crisis since it took control of the international oil market in 1973.

Analysts said OPEC had three options to avoid a rout—output cuts, a tactical retreat on prices, or a mix of both.

"Heck," said one industry spokesman, on hearing Saturday's news from the Gulf. "I must say that I am surprised they aren't doing anything on prices."

India: Every oil strike brings cheer and optimism for self-sufficiency

By R.C. Murthy

BOMBAY — A string of oil and gas discoveries in India's offshore areas has heightened excitement about the prospects of self-sufficiency. But it is far out of proportion to the modest size of the finds.

India's oilmen have found hydrocarbons in three different locations in six months. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC), one of the two government-owned organisations engaged in oil exploration and production (the other is Oil India), struck oil three months back in Palk Bay at the south-eastern fringe bordering Sri Lanka. The area was explored earlier by Asamera, a Canadian company, which had drilled a well to the south-west of Ramswaram, a Hindu temple town, and found no oil.

The country is facing something of an oil crunch. India imported more than 24.5 million tonnes of crude and oil products in the year to March 1981, at a cost of Rs. 60 billion (about \$6.6 billion) absorbing 75 per cent of export earnings.

That was an extraordinary year because oil production in north-east India was disrupted by strikes. But oil imports continue to be high: imports in 1981-82 are projected at 19 million tonnes (54 per cent of total requirements). Unless domestic production is lifted and imports slashed, the Indian economy faces the danger of collapse. The Indian government has realised the seriousness of the problem and has redoubled exploration and production efforts. Every oil strike, irrespective of

size and potential, brings cheer to Indians.

ONGC struck oil north-east of Ramswaram. It was the first time that oil had been found in upper cretaceous formation in India, although it is nothing unusual the world over. The well was drilled in only nine metres of water by a floating drill barge, unlike the deep-sea wells in offshore Godavari, about 600 kilometres north of the Palk Bay field. The rate of flow is 1,500 barrels a day at a well depth of 2,000 metres. The oil is sulphur-free and light. A second well spudded in the 40 sq. km. structure early in January, has also yielded oil but at a greater depth than the first one. Another half a dozen wells are to be drilled to determine the commercial viability of the Palk Bay field. There are two more such structures in the vicinity.

On the west coast, "Sagar Samat," ONGC's first and lucky self-propelled jack-up rig, struck oil in a new 80 sq. km. structure named B-57. B-57 is midway between the west coast and Bombay High, now the main domestic source of oil 160 kilometres off Bombay. The rate of flow rose from 1,030 b/d to 4,400 b/d within a month of discovery. Onshore, ONGC found gas at Bharuch in coastal Gujarat in western India. The commercial value of these structures is yet to be established.

A change is seen in the ONGC exploration strategy: the emphasis is shifting to deltaic regions from mere anticlines and to relatively older rocks from younger rocks. The gamble appears to be paying off: oil has been found in the Godavari and Cauvery (Palk Bay) deltas.

Arab energy confab opens with a call for equitable economy

DOHA (R) — An Arab energy conference opened here Saturday with a call to industrialised countries to help create an equitable world economic order.

The Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani, said industrialised countries should "shoulder their responsibilities and help create a new equitable world economic order to replace the existing unjust one."

He said Western countries should extend technological aid to oil exporting and other developing nations in return for energy supplies from Arab and other petroleum producers.

About 400 delegates, including some 20 ministers, are attending the six-day conference on the use of energy in the Arab World.

Oil ministers will hold a separate meeting of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), which is expected to admit Tunisia as its 10th member.

The Secretary-General of the Arab League, Chadi Klibi, called for an Arab energy strategy and concerted efforts to preserve depletable reserves like oil and gas and find new sources of energy.

He proposed an Arab corporation to prospect for new energy resources in the Arab World and other developing nations.

OECD ministers reach agreement to tackle unemployment despite political differences

PARIS (R) — Labour ministers of 24 non-communist industrialised nations reached broad agreement Friday on how to tackle rampant unemployment despite their widely differing political backgrounds, conference sources said.

A communique issued after two-day talks between ministers of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said their governments were determined to combat unemployment, which is forecast to rise to 28.5 million by the end of 1982 from 26 million now.

But the ministers said this could only be achieved if equal priority was given to the fight against inflation.

Conference sources said two distinct political camps emerged from the discussions. Britain, Australia, Switzerland and the United States had followed the strict monetarist strategy of combating inflation first as a means to stimulate their economies.

But other European countries and Canada stressed the need to apply more expansionist policies aimed at putting the fight against unemployment at least on an equal footing with the struggle against inflation, the sources said.

Dutch Social Affairs Minister Juppden Uyl, who chaired the meeting, told a press conference that political differences had been highlighted during the talks.

These oil strikes have coincided with the entry of Col. S.P. Wahi, as ONGC chairman, who aims at India's achieving self-sufficiency in oil. "With an element of luck we will find all the oil we need," says Col. Wahi.

Demand for petroleum products, which account for 50 per cent of India's total energy needs, is projected to grow 10 per cent a year from 620,000 b/d in 1980-81. This is an over-optimistic forecast as growth in petroleum products consumption has been depressed at an annual average of 6 per cent in the past three years. The price of gasoline has almost doubled to Rs. 6.15 per litre from Rs. 3.15 in four years.

But there is a continuing shift in the pattern of energy consumption from non-commercial fuels like firewood and animal waste, used predominantly in villages, to commercial fuels (electricity, oil and gas for instance) as industrialisation increases and incomes rise. In fact, demand for commercial fuels is rising faster than the growth of Gross Domestic Product.

An official working group on energy policy estimated a minimum three-fold increase in oil requirements to 1.86 million b/d in A.D. 2000. The government has adopted a four-pronged strategy to reduce the dependence on imported oil and meet the growing demand for commercial energy.

Demand management for petroleum products to maximise the use of indigenous resources.

Energy conservation.

Exploitation of renewable resources of energy such as forestry and biogas, especially to meet the

requirements of rural communities.

Accelerated exploitation of domestic energy resources — hydro and nuclear power, oil and coal.

By adopting the principle of import parity for oil products pricing, the planners propose to increase the demand for cheaper coal at an annual average of 12.79 per cent in the five years to March 1985, the period covering India's sixth five-year plan. Electricity output is to grow an annual average of 11.3 per cent.

India's difficulties over oil have arisen for two reasons. First is the neglect of oil exploration until a decade ago.

Secondly, India's priorities have differed over the past decade. National resources were committed to achieving self-reliance in oil refining and marketing; for decades public sector refining capacity and the marketing network were expanded at the expense of foreign oil companies operating in India. In frustration, Burmah, Shell, Esso and Caltex sold their assets to the government rather than see them stagnate.

India hitched its bandwagon to the Soviet Union for oil exploration and by 1973, the Ankleshwar and Alibet fields in Gujarat and oilfields in the north-eastern state of Assam owned by Oil India together produced 80,400 b/d of crude. There was no progress in offshore exploration because the USSR did not have deep-sea drilling technology. But the first major world oil price hike of late 1973 gave an impetus to offshore exploration. ONGC spudded the first well in the continental shelf in early 1974 and

developed the structure rapidly with the help of CFP of France, yielding 40,000 b/d of oil in two years, a record comparing favourably with the Ninian Field in the North Sea.

But India is again in a desperate situation after the 1980 world oil price rise. The trade gap soared to Rs 52 (about \$6) billion in the year to March 1981 and a similar amount is projected for 1981-82. India has the challenge of bridging the trade gap in three years by ushering in structural changes in the Indian economy — a condition stipulated by the International Monetary Fund for sanctioning a \$5.8 billion loan.

India has formulated a crash plan to raise oil production, onshore and offshore, to 38 million tonnes of oil and oil equivalent in gas in the year to March 1985. CFP is to help ONGC to increase oil production from Bombay High and its satellite fields of North Bassein B-37, B-38 and B-12 from 12 million tonnes to 20 million tonnes in three years, besides producing 2.25 million tonnes of associated gas and 3 million tonnes of free gas.

The Russians are to assist ONGC to revive 200 onshore wells in Gujarat to raise oil production from 3 million tonnes to 4.5 million tonnes. Assam fields are to yield 7 million tonnes a year. Oil India is expanding production in Assam and stepping up exploration in the north-east and the Mahanadi Delta.

But the accelerated production programme will solve India's energy problem only in the short run. The medium term solution is to find new domestic sources of oil

and, in the long run, achieve substitution of oil with other energy sources.

Clearly, the Indian government is torn between the objective of self-reliance in oil and the need to increase production. It has made some compromises. Chevron, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of California, is, after two years of protected negotiations, to be allotted a block in the continental shelf off the Gujarat coast, known as Saurashtra 11. It will be the first multinational to come to the Indian oil scene since Asamera. Reading and Briter and Nortromers Carlsberg pulled out of the country after a fruitless search for oil in 1970.

A number of oil companies are eager to come in but they are debating if it is worthwhile to sink money in new exploratory wells in the remaining 31 offshore and onshore blocks offered by the government given the stiff conditions for production-sharing. The crux of negotiations is the criterion for determining the "fair market price" of oil produced from the new fields and the element of profit the government is prepared to concede to cover exploration risks.

The government intends to float a fresh round of tenders. But oil companies are sceptical of the response. The blocks offered, said a representative of one oil company, were not even second rate. All reasonably potential areas were reserved for ONGC and it was trying to take on more than it could chew. "It is a dog in the manger policy."

— Financial Times news feature

UNCTAD to study pros and cons of trade restrictions

GENEVA (R) — Trade restrictions in the industrialised world and their effect on developing countries will be the focus of a United Nations world trade review opening here on Monday.

At its semi-annual session the governing body of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) will examine the growing use of restrictions such as non-tariff barriers among industrialised states shielding themselves against cheap imports and job losses.

It will try to assess the damage these measures do to developing states where exporters cannot compete with higher costs.

Reports to be presented to the 11-day meeting show that Japan applies the highest tariffs on imports while the European Common Market (EEC) has the lowest.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3
4:30 Koran
4:45 Cartoons
5:15 Children's programmes
7:00 Programme Preview
7:10 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
10:15 Arabic Series
11:10 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6
6:00 French programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Fighter Pilot
9:10 "Seagull Island"
10:00 News in English
10:15 The Love Boat

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM
& 99 MHz, FM
7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
10:30 Pop Session
11:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Invention and Discoveries
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Listeners' Choice
18:00 News Summary
18:03 Jazz Hour
19:00 Newsdesk
19:30 Instrumentals
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:03 Evening Show

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz
GMT
04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Marching
and Waltz 04:45 Financial Review
04:55 Reflections 05:00 World
News; British Press Review 05:15
Letterbox 05:30 Opera Gallery
05:45 Letter from America 06:00
Newsdesk 06:30 Jazz for the asking
07:00 World News: News about
Britain 07:15 From Our Own
Correspondent 07:30 Classical Record
Review 07:45 The End of the Affair
08:00 World News: Reflections
08:15 The Pleasure's Yours 09:00
World News; British Press Review
09:15 People and Politics 09:45
Sports Review 10:15 Twentieth
Century Folk 10:30 Religious Service
11:00 World News: News
About Britain 11:15 Letter from
America 11:30 Play of the Week
12:30 Baker's Half-Dozen 13:00
World News; Commentary 13:15
Good Books 13:30 World Service
Short Story 13:45 The Sandi Jones
Request Show 14:30 Smash of the
Day: The Navy Lark 15:00 Radio
Newsreel 15:15 Concert Hall 16:00
World News; Commentary 16:15
From our own Correspondent
16:35 Financial Review 16:45 Letter
from America 17:00 World
News; Meridian 17:40 Reflections
17:45 Sportsreel 18:00 World
News; News about Britain 18:15
Radio Newsreel 18:30 The Role of
the University 19:00 Country Style
19:15 Radio Theatre: Marginal
Scout 20:00 World News; Commen-
tary 20:15 Letterbox 20:30
Sunday Half-Hour 21:00 A Pattern
of Faith 21:15 The Pleasure's
Yours 22:00 World News; Commen-
tary 22:45 Sportsreel 23:00
World News; Commentary 23:15
Letter from America 23:30 Strictly
Instrumental

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information Department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS:
8:00 Cairo (EA)
8:45 Cairo
8:55 Agaba
9:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Kuwait
10:10 Beirut
11:05 Riyadh (SV)
14:00 Jeddah (SV)
15:35 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Cairo
16:45 Tripoli, Tunis
17:00 Athens
17:10 Paris
17:30 Paris, London
17:45 New York, Vienna
17:50 Brussels, Geneva
18:00 Cairo
19:10 Athens, Zurich (SR)
19:30 Rome
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
20:30 Frankfurt (LH)
21:55 Beirut
23:55 Baghdad
01:00 Baghdad
01:00 Cairo (EA)
02:00 Baghdad

DEPARTURES:

3:30 Cairo
6:45 Beirut
7:00 Amman

AMMAN AIRPORT

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15:35 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Cairo
16:45 Tripoli, Tunis
17:00 Athens
17:10 Paris
17:30 Paris, London
17:45 New York, Vienna
17:50 Brussels, Geneva
18:00 Cairo
19:10 Athens, Zurich (SR)
19:30 Rome
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
20:30 Frankfurt (LH)
21:55 Beirut
23:55 Baghdad
01:00 Baghdad
01:00 Cairo (EA)
02:00 Baghdad

DEPARTURES:

3:30 Cairo
6:45 Beirut
7:00 Amman

9:00 Cairo (EA)
9:25 Beirut (MEA)
10:00 Frankfurt
10:30 Rome
11:15 Athens
11:30 Cairo
12:05 Riyadh (SV)
13:00 Cairo
15:00 Jeddah (SV)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
18:30 Beirut
18:45 Abu Dhabi
19:00 Kuwait
19:15 Dhahran
19:30 Jeddah
19:45 Baghdad
20:15 Baghdad
20:30 Dubai, Muscat
20:45 Bahrain, Doha
21:15 Bangkok
22:00 Baghdad
02:00 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman:
Munzer Al Qarni 76258
Awani Al Hawamdeh 77665
Irbid:
Mohammad Al Ta'ani 3711

Zarga:
Tareq Hijawi 85445
PHARMACIES:
Amman:
Neiroukh 23672
Al Taher 38222
Khaled 56601
Khamis 68411
Al Jihad 71547
Irbid:
Al Nabulsi 2423
Zarga:
Nuha (—)

TAXIS:

Jerusalem 39655
Tahal 25021
Faisal 22051
Al Burj 61028

CULTURAL CENTRES

British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 63105
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555/843666

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphi Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 4 a.m.-4 p.m. Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.)

a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists. Mumtazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation

Saudi riyal 100.5/100.4
Lebanese pound 72.1/72.6
Syrian pound 58.4/58.6
Iraqi dinar 652.5/654
Kuwaiti dinar 1211/1215
Egyptian pound 344.6/348.3
Qatari riyal 94.3/94.7

(Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh 37440
Omani riyal 992.6/995.3
U.S. dollar 543.345
U.K. sterling 628.631
W. German mark 146.9/147.8
Swiss franc 188.8/186.9
French franc 57.2/57.3

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Italian lire 27.2/27.4
Japanese yen (for every 100) 147.147
Dutch guilder 133.5/134.3
Belgian franc 29.2/29.7
Swedish crown 59.9/60.3

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 71125-6/7-8
Police headquarters 39141
Najdah ruving patrol rescue police. (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 92205/92206
Airport information (ALIA) 73111
Jordan Television 74111
Radio Jordan 74111

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes 110
Eggplant (small) 210
Potatoes (imported) 130
Marrow (small) 190
Marrow (large) 140
Cucumber (small) 540
Cucumber (large) 280
Hot Green Pepper 720
Sweet Pepper 560
Cabbage 120
Onions (dry) 90
Green onions 160
Spinach 100
Cocunut (piece) 330
Beans 500
Bananas 260
Rumana (Mukhammar) 200

Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shm-eisani 63249

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 4:34
Sunrise 5:56
Dhuhr 11:48
Asr 3:08
Maghreb 5:38
Isha 7:00

TELEPHONE

Information 12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

SPORTS

African soccer championship kicks off in Tripoli
Cameroun draw against Tunisia

TRIPOLI (R) — World Cup finalists Cameroun were fortunate to escape with a 1-1 draw in their opening Group One match against Tunisia in the African Nations' Soccer Championship here Friday night.

Cameroun, drawn against Italy, Poland and Peru in the World Cup finals in Spain starting in June, were outplayed for much of the match and had a lucky escape when Tunisia missed a 55th minute penalty.

The other Group One match between Ghana and hosts Libya

also ended in a draw, Ghanaian winger Opoku Nti scoring in the dying seconds to make the score 2-2.

Tunisia, World Cup finalists in Argentina in 1978, snuffed out the threat of Cameroun's much-vaunted striker Roger Milla, who played for Bastia in France, and deservedly took the lead soon after the start of the second half.

Abdelhamid Kenzari crossed from the right and goalkeeper Thomas Nkono allowed the ball to squirm from his grasp leaving Lofti Hsouni the simplest of

tasks in netting from close-in.

Although Gregoire Mbinda equalised for Cameroun 60 seconds later, Tunisia dominated the second half and should have secured victory when they were awarded a penalty for handling.

But Cameroun received an unexpected reprieve when Dhiab Tarek, one of Tunisia's World Cup stars four years ago, thundered the ball off the crossbar.

The tournament got under way earlier with a thrilling encounter between the hosts and Ghana.

Cheered on by a 40,000 crowd, Libya made a bright start but a moment of slackness in defence cost them the lead in the 26th minute.

Their defence stood back to admire a cross from Abrey Kofi and George Alhassan had all the time in the world to bury the ball in the back of the net.

Libya threw caution to the wind after that and they swept in front with goals from Abdelrazag Garana and Abdul Suleiman in the 57th and 75th minutes.

But the hosts hopes of victory were dashed one minute into injury time when outside left Opoku Nti fired home a dramatic equaliser from an acute angle.

Holders Nigeria will hope to repair their battered pride when they meet Ethiopia in their opening Group Two match in Benghazi Sunday.

The Nigerians are still smarting from their World Cup elimination at the hands of Algeria, who meet Zambia in the second match.

Both sides should get off to a winning start and their clash on Wednesday is likely to determine the outcome of group two.

Algeria, drawn against West Germany, Austria and Chile in the World Cup finals in Spain, will be equally determined to prove that their two qualifying victories over Nigeria were no flukes.

The new-look Nigerian team prepared for their defence of the African title with a series of friendly matches against club sides in Portugal and should have helped Brazilian coach Otto Gloria find a settled formation.

Spurs keep on course for four major soccer trophies

LONDON (R) — Ramping Tottenham Hotspur kept on course for four major titles when a second half blitz carried them to a 3-2 triumph over Chelsea in the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup quarter-finals Saturday.

Three goals in 14 minutes right after the break carried the exciting North London club into the semi-finals of the event they won last season and they are still chasing the English League and League Cup titles as well as defending their European Cupwinners' Cup crown.

Spurs were joined in the last four of the F.A. Cup by West Bromwich Albion, the only other survivors from the first division, and second division sides Leicester City and Queens Park Rangers. West Bromwich eliminated Coventry 2-0, Leicester used three players in goal in a 5-2 triumph over Shrewsbury and Rangers put out Crystal Palace 1-0. The semi-final draw is on Monday.

In the first division League race, Southampton continued to have difficulty away from home and were held to a 1-1 draw at Notts County as their lead dwindled to two points over Swansea.

The Welsh club crushed Stoke 3-0, Manchester United stayed in third place two more points back with a 1-0 away victory over Birmingham, but European Cup Champions Liverpool had their challenge interrupted at home when Brighton upset them 1-0.

Chelsea had produced the shock of the season by upending Liverpool 2-0 at home last month, and when Mike Fillery put them ahead after 43 minutes Saturday, another sensation became possible.

But that lead lasted only four minutes into the second half. Argentine Osvaldo Ardiles took a short free kick, Glenn Hoddle curled the ball goalwards and Steve Archibald was right there to knock home the rebound.

Hoddle, after a quiet first half, continued to shine with a 55th minute goal off a shot from outside the area which Chelsea keeper Steve Francis probably should have saved.

Mike Hazard made it 3-1 after 65 minutes and though Alan Mayes pulled one back two minutes later, Spurs were the rightful winners.

West Brom's Cyrille Regis underlined his claim to an England World Cup shirt by cracking home a bullet-like drive from 25 yards after 18 minutes, his 20th goal of the season. Gary Owen got the second after 66 minutes on a deflection.

Queen's Park Rangers seemed headed for a replay against Crystal Palace until with two minutes left

Clive Allen scored against his old club.

Leicester captain and keeper Mark Wallington injured his right thigh in a 23rd minute collision after Larry May had given them a fifth minute lead. He stayed on, but even fully fit would have been pressed to stop Chic Bates' equaliser.

The effect of the injury became evident when he allowed Jack Keay's soft shot to beat him five minutes later.

In Scotland, Aberdeen charged into the F.A. Cup semi-finals by beating Kilmarnock 4-2, international Gordon Strachan getting two goals and Mark McGhee and Neil Simpson one each.

Derek Johnstone and Colin McAdan put Rangers in there with them after a 2-0 win over Dundee. St. Mirren defeated Dundee United 1-0, thanks to a goal from Tony Fitzpatrick, and second division Forfar had a 2-1 upset victory over Queens Park of the first.

Pope urges understanding

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul Saturday spoke of past problems between Jews and Christians but said they were now on the right path towards achieving a better understanding by examining their joint heritage, the Vatican daily L'Osservatore said.

At an audience with 40 experts on Jewish-Christian problems he recalled the persecutions of Jews and said, "relations between the two communities have been characterised by misunderstandings and resentments."

But he said Christians were on the right path of justice and fraternity "when they seek...to join

their Semitic brothers around their common heritage."

The experts included three Israeli representatives of the Orthodox, Anglican and Lutheran churches and the Ecumenical Council in Geneva.

They had just finished talks begun on Tuesday in the first official meeting of a commission set up by Pope Paul VI in 1974.

The Pope warned that greater mutual understanding should not be confused with what he called religious relativism.

"The clarity and knowledge of our Christian identity are in fact essential if we want to forge authentic, fertile and durable links with the Hebrew people," he said.

Pope John Paul called on Catholic education to give a more positive picture of Jews, presenting them "not only honestly and objectively, without prejudice or offence to anyone, but also with lively awareness of the heritage we have described."

Frenchman Rodriguez retains title

PARIS (R) — Frenchman Lucien Rodriguez retained his European heavyweight boxing title Friday with a convincing points victory over Belgian champion Albert Syben in a lack-lustre contest.

Rodriguez, 31, who carried off the European crown in Paris last November with a points victory over Felipe 'Pantera' Rodriguez of Spain, looked sure to win from the fifth round onward after bewildering his opponent with a succession of quick left hooks.

Syben, 30, who afterwards admitted that the Frenchman outpaced him, was never a strong challenger. "He had far too much rhythm for me," he said.

Rodriguez said after the fight that he now had his sights firmly set on the world title.

Rodriguez won the European crown in May 1977 with a points victory over Belgian Jean Pierre Coopman, but lost it to Spaniard Alfredo Evangelista in Madrid later in the year before regaining it last year.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
1981 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH
♠ A 6 5
♥ 9 4
♦ A Q 10 7 3
♣ 7 5 4

EAST
♠ Q 8 7 3 2
♥ J 10 7 6
♦ J 8 6
♣ 3

SOUTH
♠ K J 10 4
♥ Q 8 5
♦ 9 5 4
♣ A K 2

The bidding:
West North East South
1 ♠ 1 ♦ Pass 2 ♠
Pass 2 ♦ Pass 2 NT
Pass 3 NT Pass Pass
Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♣.

Several declarers at the recent World Team Championships in Port Chester, N.Y. had no problem with this technical position.

After an opening bid by West and an overcall by North, South showed strength with a cue-bid of the enemy suit and then bid no trump to show his club stoppers. North, in view of the vulnerability, boldly bid to game.

The lead was always the queen of clubs. Consider the problem from declarer's

point of view. Even if he can bring in the spade suit and the diamond finesse wins, there are only eight tricks. The ninth will have to come from a long card in the diamond suit. The danger is that East might gain the lead to play hearts through declarer's queen—an unappealing prospect. Therefore, East has to be kept off lead.

Declarer ducked the opening lead and won the club continuation as East stuffed a spade. A diamond to the queen won. Declarer would dearly have liked to be able to cross to his hand to lead another diamond toward the ace, but entries were inconvenient. If he risked a spade finesse now and it lost, the contract would surely have been defeated two tricks.

Several declarers found the right technical play. At trick four, they led a low diamond from the board. That would win whenever West started with a doubleton king. The chances for that were particularly good because West had already shown up with six clubs.

Now declarer had eight tricks, and he had only to find the queen of spades for a ninth. Since it was obvious that East had the longer spades, declarer took the percentage line by leading a spade to the ace and finessing on the way back, and a close contract rolled home.

Japanese, Mexican favourites to win Golden Marathon

ATHENS (R) — Japan's Kunimitsu Itoh and Mexican Rodolfo Gomez are among the favourites for the Golden Marathon to be run Sunday over the classic course from the village of Marathon to Athens.

Itoh clocked 2 hours 9 minutes

37 seconds in finishing second in the Fukuoka marathon in Japan in December. Gomez has a best time of 2:10:09 for the marathon trip of 26 miles 385 yards (42.195 kilometres).

Another fancied runner in the field of about 40 from 16 nations is Russian Vladimir Kotov, who was fourth in the Moscow Olympic marathon in 1980 and has a best time of 2:10:58.

Sunday's race will be over the route followed in 490 BC by the Greek warrior Pheidippides, who ran from Marathon to Athens to bring news of a Greek victory over the invading Persians—and then fell dead from exhaustion.

The runners will set out from the marble monument at Marathon village from which the first modern marathon started in 1896. They will carry olive branches which they will drop on the tomb of the 192 Athenian warriors who fell in the battle of Marathon. The tomb is about two kilometres from the starting point.

The race ends in the marble modern Olympic stadium in the centre of Athens, where the first modern Olympic Games were held.

Cloudy weather, with a possibility of rain and a temperature of 13 to 14 degrees centigrade was forecast for Sunday.

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Telex 22269 Crown
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Monthly rent: JD 175
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LOST

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First-floor apartment with independent entrance, consisting of three bedrooms, salon, sitting room, dining room, two bathrooms, pantry; with central heating, small garden in front of the house and an independent telephone.

Location: Southern Umm Uthaina, opposite San Rock Hotel.
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CARAVAN FOR SALE

2-berth Abbey/Lincoln with fridge, cooker, toilet, 2 sinks, wardrobe etc. JD 500; Duty not paid.

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Indoor plants, and all garden equipment.

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Weekly English services

8 a.m. Holy Communion
12 noon Holy Communion
6:30 p.m. Evensong

First Circle, near the China Restaurant, behind the Ahliyya (CMS) Girls' School.

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Two large deluxe apartments, on the 6th floor in Shams building/Abdoun, across the street from Abdoun Supermarket.

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Fully furnished deluxe flats, each of 350 square metres area, consisting of three bedrooms, two salons, one dining room, four bathrooms, three bathrooms, large kitchen and servant's room, with telephone and separate central heating system.

Location: Jabal Amman, English Circle (entrance of road leading to the Royal Automobile Club, opposite the American Community School).

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As well as exquisite silver and golden oriental antiques, Persian rugs, birthday cards, Palestinian pottery, embroidered table cloths, traditional bedouin dress, Arab headdress, daggers, Hebron glass, hand-woven floor covers, and other items.

RES

Benz technician utilises political skills to effect

By Peter Henkel

STUTTGART (INP) — Gerhard Haag is not what one would regard as the epitome of a skilled tradesman. The way he works and lives makes him stand apart. His impassioned involvement with whatever he takes in hand and the measure of affluence he achieved as a youngster distinguish the 29-year-old electrical engineer, who lives at Heilbronn, and is employed with Daimler-Benz — makers of Mercedes automobiles in Stuttgart.

At a delegate conference in Reutlingen last year, Gerhard

Haag's political career reached a new highpoint. He was elected to the executive committee of the Young Socialists, breeding ground and junior offshoot of the Social Democratic Party (SPD), in the Baden-Württemberg region.

His election was not a matter of chance. Gerhard joined the SPD as a gesture of support for the policies towards Eastern Europe being conducted by the then party leader and Chancellor, Willy Brandt in the early 1970s. He originally came from the "far left" of the political spectrum. Since joining the party, he has played an active role wherever possible. In

fact, he's seen as a sort of "multi-functionary" at local level in the SPD and the Young Socialists.

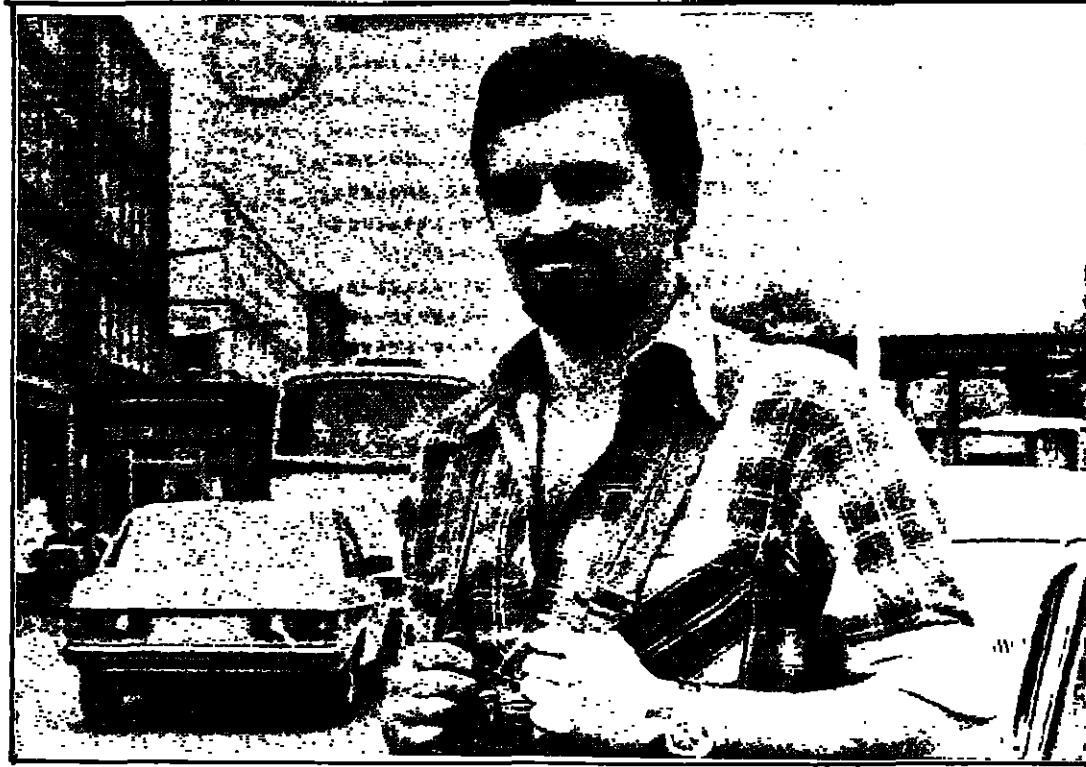
The pale-faced, dark-haired young man learned at work what it means to be dedicated to a cause. His first job was in a small, patriarchally-run firm in which employees' interests were the responsibility of a friendly and understanding manager. But in a big concern like Daimler-Benz, other channels must be adopted, and it wasn't long after joining the company that Gerhard chose one of them. He was elected shop steward in his department.

He has had a place in the representative assembly of his trade union — the metalworkers' union IG-Metall — for some years now. In fact he would like to give up his trade and work full-time for the union.

He derives satisfaction from the demands placed on him from day to day by his workmates — particularly his foreign colleagues. He attends to paperwork and deals with their administrative problems and is continually approached for advice about income tax and similar matters posing problems for them.

But he also tackles tougher problems fighting for improvements in working conditions in negotiations with the management. Gerhard Haag was not entirely without "blame" for a wildcat strike lasting several hours in which personnel in the maintenance department downed tools after years of fruitless protest. For him, it was an unforgettable experience and the strike was a success. Always ready for compromises, he is a natural "mouthpiece" for his colleagues when need be.

His free time — when he's not attending union or party meetings — is spent at home in the house he owns in idyllic surroundings near Heilbronn. The latest model of a Mercedes diesel saloon stands in



Gerhard Haag is not only informed about the social welfare schemes operated by major business con-

cerns. He is also active as a trade unionist within the Mercedes company

the car porch, but Gerhard Haag usually travels the 60 kilometres between home and work on a company bus. His wife Inge, 27, used to travel with him when she worked in a Stuttgart office. She now works in Heilbronn, giving more of her time for household work.

Three years ago, Gerhard and his wife looked forward to buy-

ing a home and having children. Parental help made the house possible. But no children have appeared on the scene, reflecting a drastic change of attitudes. Today, Gerhard asks if it's not irresponsible to bring children into the world in its present state. Inge, now more occupied with politics, does not altogether agree with him on this point, but they are con-

sidering adoption.

Asked to be more specific about his new found reluctance to have children, Gerhard cites international developments in recent years and, above all, the arms race. He doesn't believe peace can be guaranteed. This doesn't mean he has become resigned. The more precarious the world situation, the more determined Gerhard Haag says he is "to fight for peace".

A Spanish town waits to get rich

VALLADOLID, Spain (R) — The prospect of thousands of Kuwaitis turning up for the world soccer cup finals in June has filled this Spanish town with great expectations everyone is hoping to get rich.

Apart from the 20,000 French fans expected in Valladolid, the thought of up to 10,000 Kuwaitis flocking here for two weeks has sent restaurateurs searching desperately for Arab recipes. The

mayor hopes the visitors from the Gulf will build a block of flats and leave it to the town.

"No official offers have been made," Mayor Tomas Rodriguez Bolanos said in an interview, "but there will definitely not be enough hotel places. We are ready to do what is necessary for the Kuwaitis to finance some of the building."

A local delegation has already visited Kuwait and the mayor is planning to go there next month. He said thousands of fans from Kuwait and other Gulf countries were expected to spend two weeks in Valladolid to see the Kuwait team play France and Czechoslovakia in the first round.

"Valladolid is not a traditional tourist city," the mayor said in a

height of understatement about this drab, industrial town of 300,000 located on the Castilian plains. "We have only 2,500 beds. With up to 20,000 French and 10,000 Kuwaitis, we are going to have a big lodging problem."

Local police say that is not their only worry.

"It is not impossible that our bars will be filled with hundreds of women of ill-repute to serve the sports fans," one policeman said. "If that happens, we are going to have a big problem. We don't have the police infrastructure of Madrid or Barcelona."

Another policeman said: "Everyone will breathe a sigh of relief when the games to be played here are over."

Micro-chip: Start of a new world, or end of this one?

By Barbara von Ow

VIENNA — The micro-chip has set off a new industrial revolution that could create a perfect society or cause the decay of mankind, according to a new report from the Club of Rome.

The study was published in Salzburg at a conference on the social impacts of microelectronics initiated by the Club of Rome and attended by some 200 international specialists.

Entitled For Better or Worse, it paints the picture of a fully computerised world in which man could find either bliss or destruction.

It is the latest of a series of projects by the club, which was founded in 1968 with the aim of analysing global dangers and devising possible solutions with scientific methods.

In an earlier study, Limits of Growth, it predicted a world running out of energy and natural resources.

Now it foretells a world taken over by the micro-chip, a tiny electronic brain cell, which it says is producing structural unemployment and other irreversible social changes.

"No other invention since the steam engine has had such a profound impact on all economic sectors... the effects on employment could lead either to a disastrous conflict or the creation of a new and better society," says Alexander King, one of the 10 authors.

He added: "The decision, if it is to be taken at all, will have to be taken within the next 20 years."

"Either we use the opportunity scientific progress offers and tackle the social problems going with it, or our industrial societies degenerate as a result of inertia, social problems and, above all, lack of courage."

Adam Schaff, a Polish philosopher, says: "Free time won't be an interval between periods of work. It will be life itself."

But unemployment could disappear if modern societies learned

to replace "labour" with "activity", he argues, proposing "continuous education as a form of universal employment."

But he said that even as permanent students, people will be threatened by nightmarish dangers in a fully computerised world. The report said that rapid advances in micro-technology could lead to nuclear war, totalitarianism and a global North-South conflict.

"The more the superpowers rely on micro-electronics... the greater the danger of a war set off by mistake," said Frank Barnaby, former director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).

A world controllable through switchboards and computer screens was also exposed to abuse and concentration of power, another author argued, sketching a world watched by a huge bureaucracy resembling the Big Brother of George Orwell's novel 1984.

"The concentration of power is the most significant effect of the new technology. The powerful will get even more powerful," one author said.

With about 95 per cent of research taking place in industrialised nations, this effect would also intensify the gap between rich and poor countries, deepening the North-South problem.

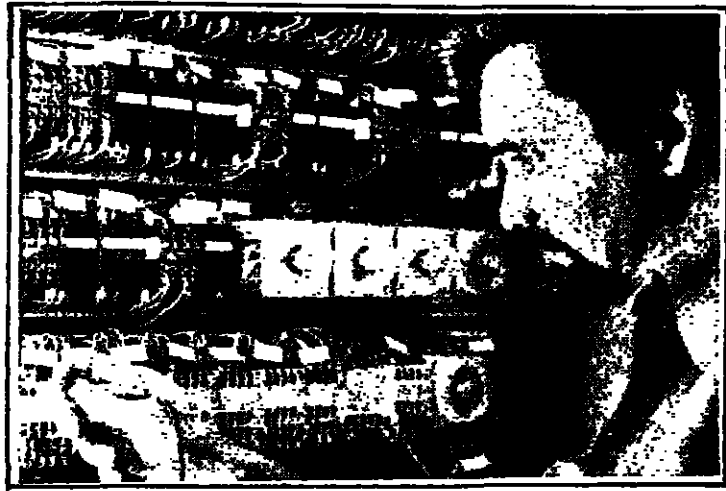
Some big western banks already had more computer capacity than the whole of India, the report said.

But the micro-chip could also make many of man's old dreams come true, the authors said.

At a time of world-wide recession, it supported a new and rapidly growing industry at the same time as boosting production in most other branches of the economy.

Technical advances made it possible to conceive of a society able to produce anything it needed — food, welfare, weapons — without exhausting the world's natural resources.

"The micro-chip could really be the key to a new utopia," Prof. King said.



Gerhard Haag carries out a meticulous check on the functioning of electrical equipment. It's not the only object of his critical scrutiny — arms policy is another

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YURLS
NAYDD
SHUHRT
GURCOH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: HIS

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: RAVEN VITAL EMERGE BICEPS
Answer: A fruitful source of information — THE GRAPEVINE

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson

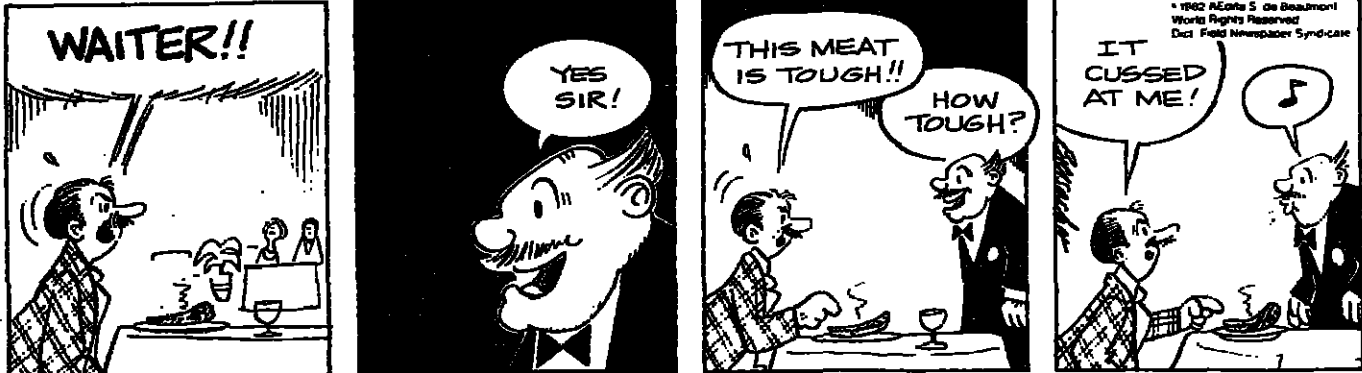
SPAIN
FLORIDA

"For \$400 all I can do is bring over slides of MY vacation!"

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, MAR. 7, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You can look into whatever is of interest to you today and come up with some excellent ideas under which to operate better in the future. An excellent time for planning.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A good time to make right decisions where personal matters are concerned. Come to a better understanding with loved one.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Take some time for analyzing your goals, so you know how far you have progressed and how to proceed in the future.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Getting together with congenials and planning how to be mutually helpful is wise today. Make a practical budget.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Fine day for meeting with friends and discussing future plans. Allow time to engage in favorite hobby.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You can get so many inspiring ideas that it would be well to put them down on paper so that you won't forget them later on.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Your hunches are particularly accurate now, so be sure to use them. Later be with persons you like at social events.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You get fine, inspiring ideas that could prove beneficial later. Strive for more harmony with family members.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Put those new ideas to work that will make your responsibilities easier and more profitable. Take health treatments.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make appointments with friends for the amusements you desire. Showing more devotion to loved one is wise.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Try to organize your home affairs more intelligently and increase harmony there. Strive for happiness.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Attend the services of your choice that will help to renew your mind and elevate your thoughts. Happiness can be yours.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) A fine idea will make it possible for you to add to present abundance. Consult a loyal friend for advice you need.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have the keen mentality of a leader and would do very well as the head of a large organization. Teach to complete whatever has once been started. Be sure to give religious and ethical training early in life.

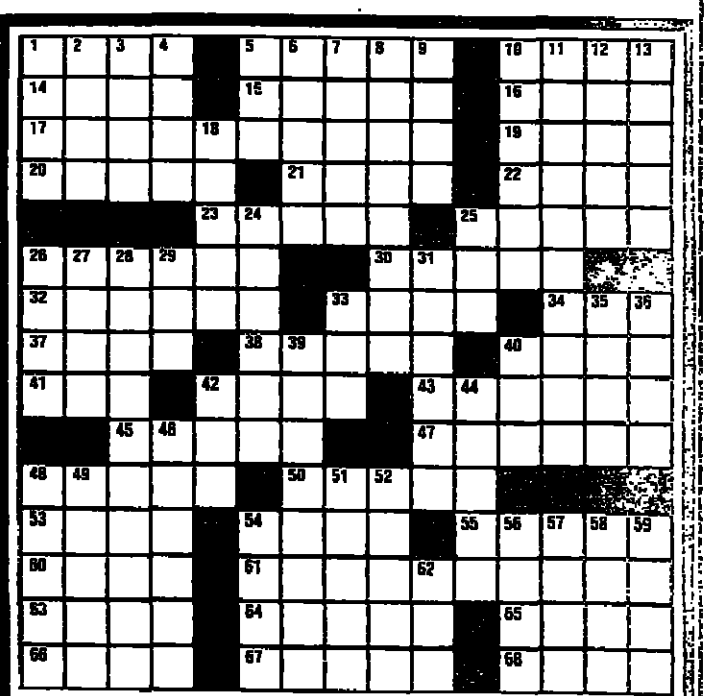
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By Martha J. De Witt

ACROSS	25 Alan Alexander —	48 "Lady of —"	11 Place for a
1 Dutch painter	26 — down	50 Tidal bore	GI's gear
5 That's Lat.	30 the hatch	53 Angel's	12 Claw
10 News	32 Molding	54 Instrument	13 Form
14 Essayist's pen name	33 Not us	55 Halldo	18 Body heat
15 Greek letter	34 Twosome	56 Cared for	24 Loony
16 Webster	35 Alphabetic sequence	58 Touched	25 Witicism
17 Sponge cake	37 Amaze	61 Strictly follow	26 Pear
19 Indian weight	38 Touches on	62 Hitchens	28 X
20 Ordinary writing	40 Related	63 Decorate again	31 Evening star
21 Dummies	41 Motor	64 Ancient region in Asia Minor	33 Burrowed
22 Over	42 Kink	65 So on	35 Pickle
23 Contenders	43 Discussion groups	66 Eve's estate	36 Mass. motto word
	45 More sad	67 Eve's estate	39 Unshod
	47 Channel swimmer	68 Get up	40 Chemical suffix
		69 Aerie	42 Light giver

Saturday's Puzzle Solved:

GIORGIO	ENIGMA	TRIO	DOWN
RIANA	LOANIS	ROMIE	1 Assist
ATTITU	ANWARIS	ADIATI	2 Of wings
SHORTIES	ODDER		3 Venice's
EDMS	ABOU		Island reef
SERENE	TRATYCHER		4 States
WRONG	CHIEF	EACH	5 Amin
ONIO	ERIAN	SOY	6 Thick
ETITE	RAID	PITALUM	7 He composed
DESTAING	SETTEE		"Pomp and
ETITE	SERIA		Circum-
LOBO	BANISTER		stance"
JOHNPAUL	IT	SAITE	8 Goes on
ALITA	INWAL	ECOM	a date
BAOL	MAISIE	NONO	9 Sailors
			10 Involve



WORLD

Polish church, state at odds

WARSAW (R) — Church-state relations in Poland have taken a turn for the worse after the jailing of a Catholic priest who attacked the martial law authorities in a sermon and the arrest of another priest in connection with the killing of a policeman.

The two unconnected and apparently isolated developments were announced Friday by the Communist youth daily Sztandar Młodych and the official PAP news agency.

Earlier in the day church sources in Krakow said Pope John Paul was expected to postpone his

planned visit to Poland later this year if martial law was still in force.

The jailed priest, identified as Father B. Jewulski, was sentenced to 3½ years imprisonment on Thursday for "slandering Poland's system and its authorities" in a sermon last Dec. 20.

The sentencing at a summary court martial allows for no appeal. Government spokesman Jerzy Urban had earlier referred to the case, without naming the priest, but stressed that it did not mark the beginning of a crackdown on Poland's Roman Catholic church.

The second priest, identified by PAP only as Father Sylwester Z., was arrested after a pistol used to kill a policeman was alleged to have been found in his house.

The authorities maintain that the policemen were killed in a terrorist-style operation but witnesses told Western reporters that he was shot with his own gun after getting into an argument and subsequent brawl with passengers on a train.

Western sources in Krakow also reported cases in which churches had been vandalised, apparently by hardline Communists.

Walesa to attend baby's christening

WARSAW (R) — Solidarity union chief Lech Walesa, held under house arrest since the start of martial law, will be released to attend the christening of his baby daughter in Gdansk on March 21, Mr. Walesa's wife said Saturday.

Danuta Walesa said she would be spending Easter in the Baltic seaport and birthplace of Solidarity during August 1980 strikes with Mr. Walesa who has been held in isolation near Warsaw since the union was disbanded by martial law Dec. 13.

"I'm not coming to Warsaw for Easter," she said in a telephone interview from her Gdansk home with the Associated Press, "because Lech will be back at home by that time. We will spend Easter all together at home."

Mr. Walesa, who is believed held in a large house in the Warsaw suburb of Otoczek, has yet to see the baby girl, Maria Victoria, born prematurely last Jan. 27 in Gdansk. She is the couple's seventh child.

"Maria victoria's christening will take place March 21 with the participation of her father," Mrs. Walesa said.

Paris takes Carlos threat seriously

PARIS (A.P.) — The government is taking very seriously a threat by the international terrorist Carlos to attack French officials, but the problem facing police Saturday was whom to protect, when, and for how long.

Carlos, the nom de guerre of 32-year-old Venezuelan terrorist Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, threatened to attack the French government in 30 days unless it freed two suspected terrorists arrested last month.

The threat was contained in a letter deposited in the mailbox of the French embassy in the Hague, Netherlands, last week and authenticated by two thumbprints.

"I am taking the threat very seriously, though I don't know how or exactly when it will be carried out on a certain number of personalities that I have the duty to protect," Interior Minister Gaston Defferre said in a radio interview.

"I am concerned because I have the duty of assuring the security of the French people, of the president of the republic and the members of the government," said Mr. Defferre, who as interior minister is head of the police.

Mr. Defferre, to whom the letter was addressed, refused to confirm or deny that he was directly

threatened. For the moment, the only visible exceptional measures are increased protection for the French ambassador to the Netherlands, Jean Jurgensen, and an alert to border and airport police.

The interior ministry refused to reveal the contents of the threatening letter, written in Spanish, but the Paris daily Le Figaro, in its Saturday editions, cited the following passage:

"You have arrested two members of my organisation, though they had received no particular direction to commit an attack on French territory because we have nothing against the Socialist government. I am giving you one month to free them. If not, I will personally attack the French government, particularly the minister, Gaston Defferre."

Investigators were intensifying their investigation of Bruno Breguet, 32, of Minusio, Switzerland, and Magdalena Kaupp, 34, of Ulm, West Germany, who were arrested Feb. 16 at an underground parking lot near the Avenue Champs-Élysées.

Security guards in the parking lot approached the pair when they

appeared to be acting suspiciously. When the guards approached, the man pulled a gun by fled when it misfired. The woman was arrested on the spot. The guards alerted police and the man was arrested a few minutes later a short distance away. An attempt to fire on the police also failed when the gun malfunctioned.

Their car, carrying false license plates, contained a time bomb, bottles of gas and grenades. Police found about \$2,000 in cash on the suspects along with false identity papers.

Both were charged with attempted murder, falsification of identity papers and possession of explosives and firearms.

Police say neither has talked and officials still do not know what they planned to attack. One lead being followed up is the address of a restaurant near City hall, found in the pocket of one of the suspects.

Both suspects have terrorist links. Mr. Breguet was jailed in Israel for seven years in the 1970s on a conviction of being involved in a bombing attempt in Haifa. Ms. Kaupp is suspected of belonging to West German terrorist groups.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Iranians discuss POW visits with Kuwaiti officials

KUWAIT (R) — An Iranian delegation discussed plans with Kuwaiti officials Saturday for family visits to prisoners captured in the Iran-Iraq war, a Kuwaiti government spokesman said. Iran and Iraq have agreed in principle that Kuwait and Ankara should be stopover points for the exchange of visits. The Iranian delegation, which arrived Friday, was led by Foreign Minister Kazem Noori Ardabili, who met Kuwait's Foreign Minister Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah and Under-Secretary Rashid Al Rashid. Mr. Rashid heads a Kuwaiti committee set up last month to work out details for the visits, which could involve up to 40,000 people, according to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) which is helping to arrange the visits. ICRC President Alexandre Hay said in Geneva this week that Iran and Iraq had agreed in principle to allow four members of each prisoner's family to visit their relative.

Qadhafi warns of intervention in Sudan

BEIRUT (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has said his country might feel bound to intervene in Sudan against the government if other countries took action to support the authorities in Khartoum. Antagonism between Libya and Sudan boiled over late last year because of Libya's role in Chad, where Libyan troops intervened on the side of the country's president in a long-running civil war. President Jaafar Numeiri of Sudan has accused Col. Qadhafi of financing unrest in his country, which was hit by student protest riots in January against large price rises in the cost of sugar and petrol. Four days ago the official Sudanese News Agency charged Libya with being responsible for planting a car bomb near the main oil depot in Khartoum.

Franjeh to run for presidency

KUWAIT (A.P.) — Former president, and controversial Lebanese Maronite leader Suleiman Franjeh, was quoted Saturday as saying he will run for president again this year. He pledged that if and when he was re-elected he would bring Lebanon under control within three months. "First I will try political channels and if I do not succeed I will resort to military action to bring the situation back to legitimacy," he said. In an interview with the newspaper Al Anbaa, he said he would "clean Lebanon of all Israeli agents" and that he supported the resumption of military operations against Israel by Palestinian commanders. Al Anbaa quoted Mr. Franjeh as contending that the Lebanese people were "prepared to bear more sacrifices" for the Palestinians in the future. He accused the United States and Israel of being behind the latest wave of car explosions in Lebanon with the aim of "emptying Lebanon of its population so as to offer it as an alternative to the West Bank and Gaza Strip for settling the Palestinians."

Malaysia, Oman express concern over superpowers in Indian Ocean

MUSCAT (R) — Malaysia and Oman have expressed concern over the increasing military presence of the superpowers in the Indian Ocean, according to a joint communiqué. The communiqué, broadcast by Radio Muscat at the end of a three-day visit by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Muhammad, said he and Omani leaders had condemned the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and called for the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from that country. The two countries also said they were worried by the continuing Iran-Iraq war and supported efforts by Islamic states to settle the conflict. On the Middle East, the communiqué said no peace could be achieved without a full Israeli evacuation of occupied Arab lands and creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Krakow students resist martial law

KRAKOW, Poland (R) — Students in Krakow, former home city of Pope John Paul and the intellectual capital of Poland, are putting up passive and apparently effective resistance to martial law, according to well informed sources.

"The students union is still operating underground," one Western source in the city told reporters.

Poland's independent students' union, the first of its kind in the Soviet bloc, was outlawed in January shortly after the military takeover last Dec. 13.

New regulations governing student activities on and off the campus and, in the early days of martial law, a strong military presence inevitably blunted student political activity.

But, not surprisingly for a city that has 60,000 students, the student presses are working again in Krakow.

Western reporters on a gov-

ernment organised trip to the city obtained six pages of student statements attacking martial law which were well typed, had "press centre" stamped at the top and were presented in a special cloth-covered hard folder.

One of the statements, from the Krakow branch of the self-styled national human rights committee of the independent students' association, was an open letter addressed to students of the world. It was dated March 1.

The letter was addressed to "Students of the free world — all people to whom the ideals of freedom, democracy and human rights are dear."

It said: "A period of terror has begun in our homeland and it continues today."

The letter recalled that a large number of students were among the 6,000 people interned across the country after martial law was imposed.

Ireland charges suspect for bombings in London

DUBLIN (Agencies) — A suspected Irish Republican Army (IRA) bomber Saturday became the first person to face trial in Ireland for offences in Britain.

Gerard Tuite, 26, arrested near Dublin on Thursday, had spent 15 months on the run since tunnelling to freedom from a London jail while awaiting trial for conspiracy to cause explosions.

He was charged Saturday in the special criminal court under a previously unused section of a 1976 law permitting trial here for offences abroad.

The court, which deals with guerrilla offences and functions without a jury, remanded Mr. Tuite in custody on charges of possessing explosives and conspiracy to cause explosions in London in 1978 and 1979.

The Irish authorities decided to invoke the law after a request by the British government. The IRA is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

No attempt was made to extradite Mr. Tuite to Britain as Irish law forbids the extradition of people wanted for politically motivated offences.

Mr. Tuite, who once headed Scotland Yard's most-wanted list, spoke only the single word "yes" when his name was called out during his eight-minute appearance in the dock.

Earlier brief scuffles broke out

outside the police station in County Louth town of Drogheda, 48 kilometres away, before Mr. Tuite left for his court appearance, police said. No injuries were reported.

A number of people, believed to be sympathisers of Sinn Féin, the political arm of the IRA, staged an all-night vigil outside the police headquarters, where Mr. Tuite had been held since his arrest Thursday.

Mugabe clears first obstacle on way to one-party Zimbabwe

By Rodney Pinder
Reuter

SALISBURY — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, evidently determined to try his old rival Joshua Nkomo for alleged treason, has consolidated his position as leader of Zimbabwe, political analysts say.

Mr. Nkomo, the 65-year-old father of Zimbabwe nationalism, has already been dismissed from Mr. Mugabe's government.

The prime minister went a stage further at the weekend when he said that Mr. Nkomo must go before the courts to face charges of stockpiling arms in preparation for a coup.

The removal of Mr. Nkomo and his two closest lieutenants from the coalition cabinet has been achieved without stirring tribal unrest in their Matabeland stronghold.

Mr. Mugabe may now feel sufficiently confident to press on and try to destroy him politically according to the analysts.

"Nothing in African politics is ever final but it may be time now to start writing Joshua's political obituary," a Western diplomatic source said. "Certainly Mr. Mugabe has consolidated his power in the past week or so. He is very much in charge."

Mr. Nkomo was the first leader of black nationalism in Rhodesia in the early 1950s. Mr. Mugabe, 58, established himself as a leading nationalist after emerging from the obscurity of a political prison in 1974.

He and Mr. Nkomo joined forces in the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance against white rule. But it was a marriage of convenience and their forces frequently clashed in the field when there were no white troops around to fight.

Mr. Nkomo's power base in among the Ndebele who form 20 per cent of a population of seven million. He lost the independence election in 1980 to Mr. Mugabe whose ZANU-PF party is rooted amongst the Shonas who outnumber the Ndebele by four-to-one.

Some political analysts argue that Mr. Nkomo could claim to enjoy the largest support of any single politician in Zimbabwe. The Shona tend to be fractious while the Ndebele have a reputation for discipline and solidarity.

Now Mr. Mugabe appears to have driven a wedge of doubt into that pillar of support for the man he scathingly called last week "the father of failure."

Mr. Nkomo initially reacted angrily to his sacking. He told reporters that if one ZAPU minister

left all would go. But his party's central committee decided last week that the one minister and two deputy ministers remaining would stay in the government for the sake of national unity.

Joshua Chinamano, ZAPU vice president and a Shona, offered himself as "a bridge to bring together the two tribal groupings, bringing about one nation and one people in Zimbabwe."

ZAPU sources insisted there was no split in the party but officials were shocked by the government's revelations of arms hoards on farms connected with Mr. Nkomo.

Mr. Nkomo said one cache of powerful, modern weapons had been hidden in an air-conditioned anti-hill and was pinpointed for security forces by ZAPU informants.

Some ZAPU members — not least a militant younger element educated and trained in Moscow during the war — were disturbed by government lists of properties owned across the country by companies associated with Mr. Nkomo.

They included farms, hotels, shops, supermarkets, houses and

manufacturing outfits with a face value of several million dollars. The Ndebele had been expected to react strongly to the removal of their leadership from positions of influence but there has been no outward sign of unrest in Matabeland.

Nor has there been any hint of disquiet in the army, comprising former ZAPU and ZANU-PF guerrillas and ex-Rhodesian forces. One Western diplomat said commanders with old loyalties to Mr. Nkomo had stressed the issue was purely political.

Many political analysts believe Mr. Mugabe has moved closer to his goal of creating a one-party state.

Mr. Nkomo declared he would fight the next election, due by 1985, and the prime minister may have despaired of persuading him to cooperate with one-party rule as a junior partner.

There are indications that some members of the all-white Republican Front, which holds 20 reserved seats in the 100-seat parliament want closer links with Mr. Mugabe.

The eclipse of Mr. Nkomo, whose ZAPU also has 20 seats, could help Mr. Mugabe create the kind of consensus he requires.

Moi appeals for end to OAU quarrels

NAIROBI (R) — Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi has appealed for an end to quarrels within the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) on the Western Sahara conflict.

Foreign Minister Robert Ouko told reporters Friday that the issue remained a major concern of the OAU and that Mr. Moi, current chairman of the organisation, was continuing his efforts for a cease-

fire and a referendum. Dr. Ouko quoted the president as saying: "This is not the time for quarrels and squabbles."

An OAU conference in Addis Ababa last month ended in disarray when 19 countries walked out in protest against the admission of the self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR).

Madrid conference remain deadlocked over Poland

MADRID (R) — Delegates at the 35-state European security conference Saturday failed to break a procedural deadlock caused by arguments over the Polish crisis, officials said.

After 17 hours of fruitless argument which lasted all Friday and most of the night, the only thing weary officials could agree on was a break in the meeting until Monday morning.

The problem centred on the refusal of Western delegates to conduct business as usual at the conference, intended to revive

East-West détente, while the military crackdown continues in Poland.

The consequence was that the United States and its NATO allies said there should be no further sessions of a committee which has been meeting twice weekly to draft a conference concluding document.

The Soviet Union and its allies, which reject Western criticism of the Polish crisis as interference, said work should continue on the draft document first tabled by neutral and non-aligned countries last December.

Salvador rebels accuse CIA of assassination plot

SAN SALVADOR (R) — El Salvador's left-wing guerrillas have accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of conspiring to keep the ruling junta in power with a plot involving the assassination of two leading politicians.

The guerrillas' clandestine Radio Venceremos (We Shall Overcome) said in a broadcast Friday that the CIA was working in complicity with President Jose Napoleon Duarte and other high ranking officers.

It said the plan included the assassination of Defence Minister Gen. Guillermo Garcia and right-wing party leader Roberto D'Abuison, a former intelligence officer.

Both were described by the radio as "ultra-rightists" considered stumbling blocks in the government's search for a more moderate image in the run-up to national elections on March 28.

The radio did not explain what the CIA hoped to achieve by eliminating Gen. Garcia and Mr. D'Abuison.

But leftist sources said the planned coup was an attempt by Washington to forestall the possibility of having to support a more repressive rightist government in the event of a victory at the polls by Mr. D'Abuison's party.

'Axe murderer' found hanged in jail cell

SALISBURY (R) — A self-confessed mass murderer who claimed to have killed more than 50 people in Zimbabwe during a six-year reign of terror has been found hanged in his cell, a police spokesman said Saturday.

He said Sampson Kanderayi, 35, who by his own admission ranks as one of the world's most prolific murderers, was found dead Friday in a police cell in the

southern town of Fort Victoria where he was being held in connection with a number of the killings.

Police said Mr. Kanderayi was believed to have committed suicide. An inquest would be held into his death.

Since his arrest last month, Mr. Kanderayi had not only admitted responsibility for 20 axe murders, which police originally suspected

him of committing, but had begun to take detectives on a tour of the country pointing out the remains of previously unknown victims.

Most were women who had died from multiple knife or axe wounds. Many had been raped and some decapitated.

Police said Mr. Kanderayi told them he began killing in 1977 in the course of robbery and continued in order to appease "the evil spirits."

As the murders continued, they became the subject of increasing public hysteria among Zimbabwe's black population.

One man spotted running after a girl for relatively innocent reasons was beaten to death by an angry mob who thought he was the notorious "axe killer."

The Herald newspaper reported Saturday that Mr. Kanderayi had once been arrested and sentenced to three years jail for an axe attack on a Salisbury household. He was not linked with the murders and in 1980 was released under an amnesty celebrating Zimbabwe's independence and began a new spate of killings, police said.

Gunman surrenders after \$45m hostage drama

DAVIS, California (A.P.) — A man described by a neighbour as "very moody" demanded \$45 million and a talk with the mayor before he surrendered to FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) agents pretending to be among the 66 hostages he held for up to 6½ hours in a city bank.

Eric Roberts, 29, was arrested Friday after FBI agents and police sneaked the hostages out and five agents in to pose as bank employees.

into the ceiling during the incident, shook hands with a hostage as police led him away, officials said. No one was injured during the incident.

Ray Yelchek, FBI agent in charge of the Sacramento office, said the agent to whom Mr. Roberts surrendered "just talked him out."

Mr. Roberts bought a 10-gauge shotgun Friday at a hardware store in downtown Davis, about 16 kilometres west of Sacramento, police said. He walked two blocks to the downtown Bank of Ame-

rica, ordered employees and customers to the floor and fired a shot in the ceiling.

He left 24 customers out within the first hour.

Four hours later 42 hostages, some of them barefoot to keep quiet, sneaked out a back exit with the assistance of police while a television station's helicopter created a diversion at the front, Mr. Yelchek said.

As the hostages were sneaking out one by one, five armed FBI agents crept into the bank and took their place.



Joshua Nkomo campaigns in Zimbabwe's first elections in 1980

Handwritten signature or note in Arabic script.